Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1819. [NUMBER 1543.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Friday the Seventh day of January next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Tria of all Treas ns, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 16th day of December 1819.

HENRY GRAY,
SHERIFF.

A CARD.

THE Hon'ble the Governor will hold his Levee, at 10 o'clock instead of 11 (as formerly notified) on Saturday the 1st January 1820, in consequence of Divine Service commencing at the latter hour.

A. MORSE,
A. D. C.

PARELL, 28th Dec. 1819.

Advertisement.

Fort George Barracks, Bombay October 31st 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MAJOR of H. M's. 65th Regiment has handed over to Mr. R. WOODHOUSE, the Registrar of the Recorder's Court, the Sum of Rs. 370 1 83 being the balance remaining in his hands, of the Effects and Credits of the late Lieut. EDWARD THOMSON, of the said Corps, deceased on the 14th July last, after payment of Funeral expences, Regimental debts, &c. &c. All other Persons still having claims on the Estate of the deceased, are referred to the Registrar for adjustment of the same; to whom likewise, the claims formerly presented have been transmitted along with the above balance.

N. WARREN,
Major H. M's 65th Regt.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction.

This Day.

AN Invoice of Hats from Bond Street, a few articles of Furniture, Hanging Lamps, French Claret, and Malaga Wine- forty doz. Hodgson's Beer well [illegible], in bottles, &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, five Bussorah Grey-Hounds, also a Palankeen Carriage with Harness, to carry two persons, with a pole for two Horses.

Apollo House, Dec. 28.

Advertisement.

CANTON, 13th AUGUST.

MR. ROBT. BERRY, late of Port Louis Mauritius, having removed to China in consequence of the declining state of Commerce in that Island, (yet retaining his Interest in the Firm of BERRY & CO. there, tho' it is not to be considered a branch of the Establishment here announced) respectfully communicates to his Friends & the Public in India his having commenced a House of Agency in connection with Sir ANDREW LYUNGSTEDT: under the Firm of BERRY & LYUNGSTEDT.

Mr. BERRY, having before resided in China twelve Years in Active and important Agency, and Sir A. LYUNGSTEDT twenty as Swedish Company's Super Cargo, will they trust in some degree warrant the hope, that long experience, and their determination to attend strictly to the line of Agency, and Interest of their Constituents, may promote the encouragement they hereby Solicit.

Mr. BERRY, having only arrived a few days since, avails himself of the departure of the Ship Charlotte, merely to forward his Advertisement for insertion. Circulars will follow by the first departures in the regular Season, it having been impossible to prepare them for the present conveyance.

N. B. It may be proper to observe that neither Sir A. LYUNGSTEDT (a Swede by birth) or Mr. BERRY, the latter holding the appointment of Swedish and Norwegian Consul, in India & China, from His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, are subject to the restrictions of the Honorable East India Company, which compels British Subjects not in their Service, nor in possession of similar authority to leave the Empire annually; consequently their residence may be relied upon all the year round.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

IN conformity to the 31st clause of the General Rules of the Society, the Members and Subscribers are requested to return all Books belonging to the Library which may be in their possession, on or before the 1st of January next.

N. B. No Books will be delivered from the Library from the 1st till the 7th of next January.

NOTICE.

The Gazette Office

Memorandum Book

AND

Sheet Almanack,

FOR

1820.

ARE READY

For Delivery

PRICE 1 RUPEE EACH.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

FOR SALE
at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

Advertisement.

To be Sold,

BY PUBLIC

Auction,

On Account of the Concerned,

AT

Hormarjee Bomanjee's

COTTON SCREWS.

ON Monday next the 3d Proximo, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following damaged Articles, landed from the Ship Eliza, Capt. John Hay, from Calcutta, viz.

49 Bolts Bengal Canvas.
74 Bundles Gunnies.
37 Bales Ditto,

Terms ready money, and the goods to be cleared away immediately, or resold at the risk of the first Purchasers, who will be liable to all loss, and forfeit any advantage, arising from the resale.

Bombay Dec. 28.

Sheriffs Sale.

THE Sheriff of Bombay, will put up to Public Sale at his Office at the hour of 12 at noon Monday, the 10th of January next, by Virtue of a Writ of *Execution*, in his hands against Mr. TASKER, if not previously disposed of by private contract, all that good Brig, Called the Jane register 154 Tons or thereabouts with all her Stores Tackle &c. as she now lies in the Harbour of Bombay; the Jane was Built at Cochin, in 1815 of Teakwood, carries a very large Cargo, and is will found in Stores; the conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and an inventory of Her Stores may be seen at the Office of the Committee, for managing the affairs of Mr, TASKER or at this Office.

O. WOODHOUSE,
LATE SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office.
29th Dec. 1819.

જાહેર•ખબર*

શરીરનું•લીલાંૐ*

શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•શરીર•પોતાની•આપ્રીશમો•જાહેર•લીલાંૐકરીને•વેચશે*મીઠાશકર.બાબતનાં•કાગજનાં•હોકમથી*તા૧૦મી•જાનેવારી•૧૮૨૦•શોમવારનેદને•બપોરનાં*જોઇની અગાઉ•ઘેર•મેરે•નહી•વેચાશે•તો દદને•લીલાંૐ•કરીને•વેચશે*વાંધાણ•૧ બેડોલી•નામે•જેન•આશરે•૧૫૪ ટનનું•શ્રી•કોચીની•બંધણીનું છે*અને•તમામ•શાગનાં લાકડાંથી•૧૮૧૫ નાં•વરશમો•બંધાએલુ છે*અને•હમણાં•ઉંબાંણ•શરવે•શાંમાંન•શ્રધ્ધા•શ્રી•મુમબઇનાં•બંદરમો•લંગારવારછે*અને•માલબીકાંઇ•વધુ•લીધિછે*અને•હેનો•શાંમાંન•શરંનજાંમબી શરવે•શારોછે*અને•હેનો•શરવે• બંદોબશત•લીલાંૐ•કરતીવેલા•જાહેર•કરશે*જોકોઇને.ઉંવાંણાંનાં•શાંમાંનનું•લીશટ•જોવુંહોયતો શરીફની•આપ્રીશમો.અથવા.મી•ટાશકરની•કમેટીની•આપ્રીશમો જોઇઆથી•માલુમ•પડશે*

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ઓ•ઉડાઉ•શરીફ*

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH DECEMBER 1819.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. James Bruce Simson to the situation of Secretary to Government, in the Military, Commercial and Public Departments.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1819.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Imlack C. B. to command the Southern Division of Guzerat, vice Lieut. Colonel Kennedy transferred to the Southern Konkan.

On the augmentation of the Bombay Army by the resolution of Council dated the 4th of November 1817, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council desirous of forming the two Regiments of Native Cavalry on a basis which should ensure their efficiency at the earliest practicable period, availed himself of the experience of Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble Lincoln Stanhope, of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons, for superintending that important trust, to which duty that officer was accordingly appointed on the 29th April 1818.

The high expectations that had been entertained by the late Government of the result of that selection, having been completely realized, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council discharges a very gratifying obligation of public duty in affording this merited testimony to the perseverance and ability evinced of that Officer, and the success that attended his exertions in completing the discipline of the two Regiments of the Bombay Native Cavalry in the limited period of four Months during the Monsoon; which enabled those Corps to take the field at the opening of the season, in a state of efficiency, which redounds equally to the professional skill which directed their organization, and to the attention and zeal of the Officers and men, who availed themselves of so eligible an opportunity of qualifying themselves in so short a time, for the active discharge of their duties in the field.

Bombay Castle, 18th December 1819.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Gerard to the situation of Garrison Surgeon at Tannah, vice Jukes promoted: date of appointment 2d Dec. 1819.

Lieutenant Nixon of the 3d Battalion 10th Regiment N. I. is appointed Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the 1st Battalion of that Corps: date of appointment, 3d December 1819.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to depute Captain Barnwall of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, and first Assistant to the Collector of the Eastern Zillah North of the Myhee, on a mission to the Chiefs of Kattywar tributary to the British Government.

The following promotions are ordered to take place.

Infantry.

Major Thoms Thatcher to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Fallon deceased: date of rank, 11th December 1819.

9th Regiment N. I.

Ensign T. D. Hughes to be Lieutenant, vice Hughes deceased: 7th December 1819.

Senior Captain David Campbell to be Major, Brevet Captain Robert Campbell to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign H. N. Corsellis to be Lieutenant, vice Thatcher promoted:—11th Dec. 1819.

10th Regiment N. I.

Ensign R. Bulkley to be Lieutenant, vice Foster deceased: 12th December 1819.

Lieutenant N. McNeill, of the 1st 10th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Sea for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of six Months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 20th December 1819.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to the Persian Gulf on private affairs to Lieutenant E. W. Willock of the Horse Artillery for a period of six Months from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant W. F. Dunlop of the 7th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Bussorah no sick Certificat

ra period of four Months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 22d December 1819.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council permits Captain R. A. Bromley, of the 31 Regiment N. I. and Major of Brigade at Kaira, to proceed to England on Sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Concil,
J. B. SIMSON,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 21st, Ensign Henry Lewis H. M. 30th Regt. from Jaulna.

Do. do. 21st Lieut. George More 2 | 1st. Regt. from Baroda.

Do. 22d. Major J. B. Watson 1 | 4Regt. from Sevendroog.

Do. do. Lieut. Col. Cunningham, A. H. from Deccan.

Do. do. 24th Surgeon Wm. Panton, 1 Light Cavalry do.

Do. do. Brigade Major J. W. Aitchison from Guzerat

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 22 Lieut. Wm. Wyllie, 21, | 11th Regt. to Satara.

Do. 23 Captain J. Griffith, Commissary of Stores to Serroe.

Do. do. Robert Cowkrane H. M. 47, Regt. to Surat.

Do. 4 J. A. Carr Invalid to Angenwel.

Do. do. John Johnson, Horse Artillery to Serroor.

Do. do. 27 J. Lawrie Deputy Commissary of Stores to Serroor.

PRICES CURRENT.

OF GOODS,

AT CANTON IN CHINA.

Nov. 5TH 1819.

COTTON, Bombay 1st Sort,	*per Pecul.*	13 Taels.
Do. Do. inferior		12
Do. Bengal Jalone &c.		13 8
Cutchoura &c.		13
Do. Madras none arrived.		
SANDLEWOOD 1s Sort 12 to 15 per Pecul.		S. Dollars. 15
2 " "		14
3 " "		13
OLIBANUM,		4
PUTCHUCK,		27
ELEPHANTS, Teeth 1st Sort 10 to 15 per Pecul.		72
2nd " " 18 do.		67
3rd " " 22 do.		62
FISH, Maws,		52
SHARKFINS,		34
MOTHER, of Pearl Shells,	none in Market.	
SALT, Petre (Smuggled),		8
EBONY, Dull plenty in Market,		4
OPIUM, Patna,	*per Chest.*	1200
Benares,		1150
Malva,	*per Pecul.*	1050
Turkey, "	" none	800
COCHINEAL, "	"	650
QUICKSILVER,		75
COPPER,		none
STEEL,		6
LEAD,		6
IRON,		4
PRUSSIAN, blue,		120
SMALTS,		70
TIN, BANCA,	*per Pecul.*	28
PEPPER, "	"	16
BEETLENUT,		34
RATTANS, Java, & Straits of Malacca,		34
CUTCH, Pegue,		5
Do. MALACCA, Called Gambier,		2
SAPAN, Wood,		4
BEECH, de Mer middling,		30
CAMPHOR, 1st Sort Head, 2nd do. Belly *per Catty,* 3rd do. foot, together.		80
BIRDS, Nests 1st Sort,		35
2nd *per Catty.*		20
3rd		10
CLOVES,	*per Pecul.*	80
NUTMEGS,	" "	120
MACE,	" "	110
DUTCH, & ENGLISH Camblets,	*per Piece.*	48
EXPORTS.		
SOFT, Sugar, 1st Sort (7 to 7½)	*per Pecul.*	7½
CANTON, Sugar Candy, 1st. "		8 *Feet.*
CHINCHEW, do. "	"	13
RAW, Silk *Canton,* 1st,		400
Ditto Coarse called 6th Sort,		80
Ditto Nankeen, 1st (485 to 500) Say,		485
ALLUM,		3
TOOTENAGUE,		14
CAMPHOR,		36
TEA, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder Imperial, Souchong, Conge, Bohea,		none yet Market.
CASSIA, Scarce and inferior,	*per Pecul.*	32
Buds, do. "	"	60
RHUBARB, (Dutch tsimm'd)		65
CHINA, Root,		3
GALINGALL,		3
BRASS, Leaf,	*per 100 bundles.*	54
VERMILLION,	*per Chest of 90 papers.*	48
MUSK,	*per Catty.*	56
NANKEEN, Company's long 1st,	*per 100 pieces.*	102
Do. Short,		50
Do, Blue,		110
SYSEE, Silver of 98 Touch *per 100 Tales Weight.*		103
GOLD, of 98 do.	*per Tale Weight.*	24½
QUICKSILVER,	*per Pecul.*	80
WHITE, Lead, "	"	10
RED, do.		10
TORTOISESHELL, none the last purchased at,		850
MOTHER, of Pearl Shells none.		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to Falladeen from (the confines of Kaubul) who enquires why we have designated certain Supper tables, to be, a la Chinois, we inform him that the Chinese, (instead of a long table, seated at which you see only your opposite neighbours and are often seperated from them whom you like, or if you please love best) have a number of small square tables at which 8 persons only sit, the giver of the entertainment first sees all his guests properly seated before he thinks of his own accomodation, and at Intervals removes from table to table showing himself by turns to all, partaking of something at each table, and observing that none are slighted or fare worse than their neighbours. It was the adoption of this custom in Bombay, that we noticed, and we have little hesitation in saying that the plan is a good one, for all parties that exceed thirty.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 29th DECEMBER, 1819.

In returning our best thanks to our numerous friends for their support and patronage, we hope we shall not be suspected of either plagiarism or egotism, for our brother Editor has so well spoken our sentiments, that any thing we can say would be a mere *echo* of what he has already said.

If they were however omitted it would either imply Idleness or Disrespect, we therefore beg to offer our best wishes to our numerous friends, and to beg their acceptance of our very best thanks not only for the patronage but for the gratification we have ourselves enjoyed in witnessing an extended sale and wider diffusion of the Bombay Gazette.

On Sunday last the H. C. Cruizer Vestal, arrived from the Persian Gulf, with dispatches from the Commander in Chief, announcing the fall of Ras el Khyma.

It will be recollected that the Liverpool parted from the Transports a day or two after they left Bombay and proceeded to Muscat. and after having made the necessary arrangement with the Imaum, proceeded to Ras el Khyma, where she arrived on the 24th November; next day a Flag of Truce came off with a letter, and a Portuguese interpreter who finding that the terms proposed were not for a moment listened to, declined returning, and was afterwards found to be a usefull man. On the 1st of December the Imaum, joined with two of his frigates and on the next day, the 1st division of the Transports. On the 3d at day break the troops landed on the west side of the town, in excellent order, and without much resistance as the attention of the besieged, was called to the defence of the Eastern side, where an attack was made by the Aurora and Nautilus cruizers; ground was immediately marked out, and before night exhibited the appearance of a regular Camp extending across the sandy Isthmus to the S. W. of the town; this day. The 2d division of Transports joined. The next day a reconnoitreing party, consisting of the Light companies advanced towards the town, and approached within 1000 yards before the enemy opened their Fire, and made a sally but were driven back with some loss, whilst a party of ours established themselves within four hundred yards of the Fort walls.

Major Moleswoth of the 47th was killed this day and Lieutenant Stepney of the 65th and 33 men were wounded. On the 5th some slight skirmishing took place and 10 of our men were wounded.

At day break on the 6th a battery of 3 18lb. was opened, which however made but little impression on their mud walls, and other batteries were commenced on either flank, which opened on the 8th with two 24lb. from H. M. Ship Liverpool, and 6 18lb. and 2 Howitzers which did excellent execution. The night had been stormy and overcast, and the dawn opened not only with the roar of our artillery, but with that of the elements; during the day, the impression made on the walls became so visible, and the fire of the besieged so spiritless that a storm was resolved on the next morning. On approaching the town, it was found abandoned the women and children had crossed over the creek at low water, during the night; and with a part of the fighting men had taken shelter in the Date groves, the remainder of the Garrison retreated to Rumps, another piratical port, a few miles to the East.

Ras el Khyma is to be garrisoned for the present, and the force will proceed to the other piratical ports. A large fleet of them is said to have taken shelter at Bahrein, and 12 or 14 are still cruising in the Gulf. At Ras el Khyma were found 15 large Dows and 100 smaller Vessels. It has since been ascertained that the pirates possess an Inland town called *Bhair*, to which may of their families had retired previous to the siege.

Some of the Transports had proceeded to Kishma to fill up their water.

Among those that have been slightly wounded are Captain Collier and Lieut. Campbell, of the Liverpool; Lieut. Marriott, the Generals Aid-de-Camp, and Lieut. Price of the Engineers.

The whole loss on our side is six killed and 49 wounded.

During the siege the Liverpool, threw about 1200, shot into the town, from about 1 mile, distant where she lay in 23 feet water surrounded by small Knouls, on one of which she grounded; if she could have been brought nearer the business might have been sooner completed; a Floating Battery that would draw only 10 or 12 feet would have been an excellent acquirement.

The two 24lb. that were landed from the Liverpool, continued to be worked by our Jolly Tars who were delighted to come to close quarters and anticipated the result, by their Jokes.

Orders have been received by Government we understand for building another 84 Gun Ship to be named the Asia, and two 46 Gun Frigates to be called the Madagascar and the Manilla, in the Bombay Docks. The best proof we can afford of the high estimation in which the ships built at this Presidency are held.

The Syren from China the 19th of October, was merely the harbinger of our own ships; the Castlereagh, Lowjee, & Bannerman having arrived soon after, and we are happy to say, bring us rather favorable accounts of the markets.

These ships left Whampoa, on the 1st and 5th of November, and would be followed instantly by the Sultimany. The Asia had proceeded to Bengal, and the Ann, and Good Success would not depart until the end of November.

There had been some blowing weather in the China Seas in September; the Ships at Whampoa had felt it severely, the Essex had been driven on shore, and received considerable damage in contact with the Lowther Castle; an American Ship had been blown so far among the low Paddy grounds above Whampoa, that it was only with great labor and expense, she was extricated.

Many of the ships had been sickly, and we have to regret the premature loss of a very promising officer Mr. Fullerton, the chief of the Vansittart.

The Markets however claim our first attention and though as we before said the accounts are favorable on the whole yet they must be better before we can recommend much speculation in Cotton, when we look to the high prices, still demanded here.

The quantity in hand of al kinds of Cotton, at Canton, in the end of October did not exceed 50,000 bales.

We have inserted in another part of our paper of to-day Prices Current of many articles in China, collected from many that have been kindly sent us, and which may be deemed authentic.

All the ships of the season had arrived safe nor have we heard of any accident in the China Seas.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship Atlas Bridgewater and Marquis of Ely, with the Streatham and Larkins, were in progress though the straits of Malacca, in November, on their way to China by an Eastern route.

Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, returns to England in the Lowther Castle, and will be succeeded by Mr. Urmston.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

On the 28th October 1819, in Latitude 3. 28' S. and Longitude 74°51° E. from the Meridian of Paris, Captain Chevelanre of the French ship Mercure, whose arrival we lately announced, met with a mast of schooner, the whole lower part of which was burnt. Captain Chevelaure supposes it to have belonged to the three-masted Goelette Six-Sœurs, Hodoul, which was burnt at sea half an hour after her depar ure from Mahe in August last.

This mast had certainly travelled a long way, as we find in the Feuille Hebdomadaire of Bourbon of the 22d September, that the Six-Sœurs burnt at sea on the 1st of August at ½ past 8 before Noon, in Latitude 28. 18' 8. and Longitude 91' E. from Paris. The Captain, Officers and Passengers betook themselves to the long-boat, in which they reached Digue Island on the 9th. All the negro-slaves were ordered, some of them forced, to return to the wreck, where they must have perished, as the whole vessel was soon seen in a blaze of fire. The provisions on board the long-boat were so scanty, that the unfortunate navigators unaimously submitted themselves to drinking no water till noon of the 4th, although they collected three additional bottles of it from rain on the 2d. They could never succeed in kindling any fire before the 7th; and whatever meat, any of themselves attempted to taste of previous to that day, was eaten in a raw state. A negro Passenger, and the child of a negro-woman died in consequence of these hardship a little time after there arrival at Digue.

[*Times.*

The Thamer will sail about the 9th of January positively, letters will be received by Messrs. Shotton Malcolm & Co. until noon of the 8th; The Barrossa will also sail about the same time.

Reports have been in circulation for some days past, which allude to the probable loss of the H. C. Chartered Ship York, or of the Ship Forbes, belonging to Bengal, in a gale of wind off Ceylon, we trust these rumours will on examination be entitled to but little credit, for we are informed, that a similar report had reached Prince of Wales Island in the latter end of November. And we have been since informed that a Ship, answering the description of the York, with her foremast gone, was laying in Point de Galle road, about the 10th of December, which we trust is the extent of the damage received by either of them.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 21st Ship Travencore, J. Boog, from Bussora and Muscat 6th Nov.

22d Ship Syren, Thos. MacDonell, from China 19th Oct.

24th Ship Lord Castlereagh, F. B. Briggs from China 28th Oct.

Do. Ship Lowjee Family, George Seton, from China 1st Nov.

26th Ship Asia Free Trader James Morice, from London, 7th July.

Do. Ship Mustapha, J. A. Wright, from Calcutta and sailed again to Bussora.

Do. Ship Helen, D. Seton from Bengal, 19th Nov.

Do. The H. C. Cruizer Vestal, Lieut. R. Watson, from Ras el Khyma, 12th Dec.

27th Ship Bannerman, H. Hunter, from China.

Do. Brig Catharine, Robert Gibson, from Masulipatam, 28th Nov.

PASSENGERS.

Per Travencore.—Mr. Fenwick.

Per Syren.—W. Davidson Esq.

Per Asia.—Capt. Andrew Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Robert Beatie, Assistant Surgeon, Mrs. Beatie, Mr. Clifton, Benbow, Edward Stanton, Peter Melville, and Edward Parsons, Cadets.

Per Helen.—Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Capt. Clark, R. Torin Esq.

Per Vestal.—Major Monteith, M. E.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 22d The H. C. Bengal Pilot, Schooner Jane, Lieut. Elwin to Bengal.

Do. H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Charles Wright, to Surat.

Do. Ship Cornwallis, Robert Graham to Calcutta.

Do. Ship Providence, F. T. Henry Moon to Bengal.

24th Armed Pattamar Buowany. Syrang, Shaik Dawood, to Bancoat.

PASSENGERS.

By Providence.—Lieut. Steward, Lieut. Dowdell, Ensign Elliot.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—H. C. Ships, Barossa for London.
Ship Thames, for do.
Ship Sarah, for do.
Ship Malabar, for Bussorah.
Ship Biramgore, for China.
Ship Fazel Kurim, Bussorah.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.

Seringapatam, Minden, Carron,

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Vestal.

H. C. SHIPS.

Chartered, Ship Barossa.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Fazel Kureem, Biramgore, Malabar, Ahmedy, Charlotte, Jane Brig, Ahmudy, Milford, Kusrovie, Travencore, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Bannerman, Helen.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, Mahomed Shaw, Isabella, Sussex, Harriet, Lady Barlow, Syren.

FREE TRADERS.

Thames, Swallow, Sarah, Carmarthen, Asia.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Fox.

CEYLON.

Trial, Cochin, Prime.

QUEEN OF CANNANORE'S.

Rehmanee.

PORTOGUESE.

Vasco de Gama.

MADRAS.

Catherine Brig.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGREE.

DECEMBER.—2d, Ship Asia Felix, M. Bradshow, from Bombay 26th Oct. and Allepee 6th No.

OFF CALCUTTA.

NOVEMBER.—29, The Dereah Beggy, (Arab.)

EXPECTED TO SAIL

The John Bull, John Bean, for Penang and Batavia, in 3, or 4 days.

The Amboyna, D. Wilson, for Port Jackson, in a day or two.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

NOVEMBER.—30, Ship Sarry, Thomas Hurt, for London.

Do. French Ship Franklin, B. Thirot, for Bourbon.

Do. Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, for the Persian Gulf.

Do. Ship Shaw Allum, W. E. Tyrer, for Bombay.

DECEMBER.—5, Ship Acheen, [illegible] Mackey, for the Isle of France.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Marchioness of Wellesley, Stockton, Albion, and Sappho.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following stations on the 4th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain.—The Baring, St. Jago Maior (P.) and Sette de Marco, (P.) outward bound.

Passed down.—The Franklin, (F.)

Passed up.—The Asia Felix.

KEDGEREE.

Passed down.—The Mary Ann.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain.—The H. C. Ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, Marquis of Wellington, Thomas Grenville, Charlotte, Minerva and Rose.

SAUGOR.

Remain.—The outward bound Ships Surry and Faz Allum.

Gone down.—The Hammon Shaw.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—December 5th Ship Sappho, [illegible] Stewart from Calcutta 28th November.

Ditto Ship Barton, J. C. Goldsmith, from up. do.

Ditto 6th Ship Lord Wellington, [illegible] from Calcutta 1st December.

DEPARTURE.—December 5th Ship Sappho, Sailed as soon as she received the Packets, with 6 Passengers from Bengal, for London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

eneral Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.]—On the morning of the 23d instant, Mr. Hilton, I 14th M. N. I. an officer cut off in the me of life, possessing every quality forming the ileman, Suavity of manners, and the mildest osition. He was zealous in the performance of duty, and has died sincerely regreted by his friends, and acquaintance, by nonemore so, than the one who offers this small, but just tribute to his memory.

On the 20th Instant, Nasserwnjee Cawasjee Peece, aged 50 years, lamented by all his Relations.

Lately at Mullingaum of the Cholera morbus. Lieut. John Rees Hughes, of the 9th Regiment N. I. Bombay Establishment, Paymaster in Kandiesh.

Lieutenant Hughes, was a young man who possessed the most agreeable and engaging manners, together with the strictest principles of integrity. He was an honor to his family and an ornament to the Service. His premature death will be long and unfeignedly regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance in this country, by whom he was sincerely and universally respected.

At Whampoa in China, on the 15th October last of the Liver Complaint John Fullerton, Junior Esq. Chief Officer of the H. C. Ship Vansittart, an excellent Officer, and a warm & sincere friend, much and justly regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th instant, the Lady of Philip Yorke Lindsay, Esq. of the Civil Service of a Son.

On the 5th instant, the Lady of J. B. Inglis, Esq. of a Son.

On the 3rd instant, Mrs. G. Sheppard, of a Daughter.

At Bancoorah, on the 1st instant, the Lady of H. M. Pigou, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 16th ultimo, the Lady of Charles Fullerton, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 3rd instant, the Infant Daughter of Mrs. G. Sheppard—four hours after its birth.

On the 2d instant, at Berhampore, in progress to the Presidency, preparatory to embarking for Europe, Major Thomas Lawry, C. B. aged 39 years. To those who were acquainted with the private virtues and professional talents, which so eminently characterized the deceased, any eulogium would be superfluous; yet it may not be wholly unnecessary to record, as some consolation to distant friends now anxiously anticipating the return to his native country of a Relative whom, alas! they are never to behold; that in the Corps he commanded for many years, he was respected and beloved—beloved alike in his private and in his public character; and that among all the Officers of the Bengal Army, whose Military achievements have been rewarded by the distinguished notice of their Sovereign, no one received that honor more meekly; tho' his chivalrous gallantry on the Heights of Malown proclaimed, that by none was it more conspicuously deserved.

A Letter from Muttra, dated Nov. 20, 1819, says "Lieutenant Kerr, of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Native Infantry, died at this place the day before yesterday. He was I believe the Author of Several Pieces of Poetry which have appeared in the *Calcutta Journal*, dated from Muttra and Signed W. They but too truly describe the feelings under which he suffered, and which I believe, were the cause of his death."

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At Secundrabad, on the 27th November last, the Lady of Lieutenant John Roe, 2d, H. M 80th Regt. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At the house of Captain Jones at Bolarum, on the 1st Instant, Lieut. Henry Harris, Qr. Mr. 2d Batt. 1st Reg. N. I. in the 29th year of his age, second Second Son of Henry Harris, Esq. M. D.

A zealous and highly laudable discharge of the severe duties of the Field, during the late Campaigns, had lain the seeds of a malignant Fever which, to the deep and poignant regret of his relatives and brother Officers, bore off this meritorious young Officer at the very dawn of a career of promise and of honor.

At Berhampore on the 28th November, Captain William Hargrave, 1st Bat. 4th Regiment.

In Camp at Jaulnah, on the 3d December, Lieut. John Lockhart, 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Calcutta.

DECEMBER 7.

CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy Rs, As.		Rs. As Sell
Dis. 2 0	6 per Cent. Loan Promissary Notes Discount.	2 6

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount of Private Bills, - - -	8 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange, - - - - - - - - -	6 „
Ditto on Govt. Salary Bills, - -	6 „
Interest on Loans on Deposit, -	6 „

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT.	CALCUTTA.	DRAW.
2 6	On London 6 Month sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 7
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, - - - - - -		88 0 0
Madras ditto, per 100 Star Pagodas,		330 0 0

COTTON, Bheerghur, screw'd, . „ 0 a 0 0
Bhanpaul, . „ . . „ 0 3 a 0 0
Jaloun, . „ . . . „ 18 8 a 0 0
Beemurghur, „ . . . „ 0 0 a 0 0
Cuttoora, . „ . . „ 17 4 a 17 8

NOVEMBER 30.

Yesterday the Ship *Friendship*, Java-built, and measuring 687 tons, and the new ship of 783 tons, building at Kidderpore, were sold by public auction, at the Exchange-Rooms; the former for 42,000 rupees, and the latter for 83,000. Captain W. Richardson was the purchaser in both cases.

It appears that Mr. Hone, who was brought into notoriety by his three days defence when under trial, has quitted the field of politics, and wisely established himself in a respectable sphere in the bookselling line, devoting his hours of leisure to the servive of the Muses. In June last, he published two poems anonymously, one entitled "*The Arab*," and the other "*The Ocean Cavern*, a Tale of the Tonga Isles."

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

We copy the following notice of newly discovered Reefs and Shoals, In a Letter addressed by Lieutenant Lamb, R. N. Commander of ship Baring, to Captain Portbury, Secretary to the Calcutta Marine Board, from yesterday's Government Gazette:

To Captain Portbury, Secretary of the Marine Board, Calcutta.

SIR,—I deem it proper ta make public through the medium of the Marine Board, the existence of a mass of Reefs and Shoals, betwixt the latitudes 20. 40' and 21· 50' S. and longitudes 158. 15' and 159 30' E. by which the Baring was embarrassed for three days in her recen passage from Port Jackson. In one part: is a sandy Island, and a chain of rocks, some feet above water; the Island is in lat. 21. 24½ S. long. 158· 30' E. by mean of four Chronometers; the reefs stretched from it as far as the eye could reach in an S. by E. direction. We continued for the three days in soundings from 10 to 45 fathoms but breakers were frequently seen; also an immense number of Wales. This bank I imagine connects "Booly" and "Bampton" shoals, but the dangers in this part of the sea are much more numerous than the Admiralty Charts, or any others in my possession point out.

When entering Dampier's Strait, we passed over the tail of a shoal on which we had one Cast 5½ fathoms, next no ground at 25 fathoms, there was evidently less water on other parts of the Shoal, but circumstances did not permit an examination; after we ran S. by W. 2¼ miles Point Pigot bore S. 71 W. South extreme of an Islot near it S. 65 W. East part of Wayegoree at S. 41½ W. distance from that Island about 12 miles. This Shoal is not laid down in the Admiralty Charts, but is noticed in the Appendix to Horsburgh's Work. It is very dangerous, from being in the direct rout of Ships entering Dampier's Strait from the N. E.

I have formed a plan of the Ship's track, amongst the first mentioned Shoals, for transmission to the Hydrographer of the Admiralty: should the Marine Board think it of c nsequence to the Trade betwixt this Country and New South Wales, it is at their service, to have a copy taken.

I am Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) JOHN LAMB, Lieut. R. N. Commander of the Ship Baring.

(A true Copy) E. S. PORTBURY, Secretary to the Marine Board.

A private letter, which we have reeeived from Madras, mentions that the Honorable. JOHN HODGSON, Esq. Member of Council at that Presidency, has announced his intention of resigning his situation on the 1st proximo; and that he will embark for England on one of the Ships of the Season.

DECEMBER 3.

Ceylon.—We gave the only item of information afforded by the Columbo Gazette, in our Journal of Tuesday. Private Letters that reached us at the same time from that quarter, enable us to add the following articles of information:

Sir R. and Lady Brownrigg, Lieut. Col. Hardy, Rev. G. Bisset, Doctor Davy, Capt. King, and Lieut Page, will embark for England in the Eclipse, expected from Calcutta.

Sir E. Barnes talks much of residing in Kandy, and contemplates, the formation of a large Farm near the Town.

A Church for Divine worship, according to the Church of England' is ordered to be erected in Kandy, and also a building for a public Library.

Messrs. Gifford and Ottly are expected shortly in Ceylon, the former as Chief Justice, the latter as Puisne Justice. Mr. Larpert is talked of, as the new Advocate Fiscal.

The Bishop of Calcutta is expected to visit Ceylon soon after Christmas, and from thence to proced to Bombay.

It is said, that the Archdeacon of Colombo is likely to receive from the University of Oxford, the degree of D. D. We understand that he took his degree of A. M. so far back as the year 1795. A Theological College or Seminary for a limited number of the Singhalese and Malabars of Ceylon, is under arrangement by the Bishop and Archdeacon of Colombo, in unison with the Governor, and with the promised sanction of His Majesty's Ministers.

It is presumed that Lieut. Col. Hamilton will be Military Secretary to Sir E. Barnes.

Two valuable Officers, Lieut. Colonels Cother and Edwards, lately reduced to half-pay, one from the 83d, and the other from the 73d Regiment, are now in Ceylon, and it is thought that one or both will receive Staff appointments to detain them.

The public in England have been misled by some reporters, in stating, that through the exertions of Sir Alex. Johnston, slavery is under gradual abolition in Ceylon; and that a certain period it will cease. The truth is, it is quite partial, and it will only operate with regard to those slaves whose owners were induced to sign their names to a certain paper. Most of the owners of slaves, who are chiefly maintained by the product of their slaves' labour, have been unwilling, because generally unable, to contribute to an act of freedom, particularly poor widows.

The partial success already obtained is as much to be ascribed to Sir R. Brownrigg, as to Sir Alexander Johnston.

A valuable collection of Japan curiosities are for sale by private contract, and may be heard of, by applying to the Under Librarian of the Public Library at Colombo; we understand they may be had separately.

Amongst the Japan wrought curiosities, is a great oval on tack and copper, representing Louis the 15th of France, on horeback. Three tortosie-shell salvers, some centuries old, of exquisite workmanship, and the art-entirely lost; also some curious small lacquered tea pots of porcelain, and various boxes lacquered, and with *naca de perle*. There is also some Japan moras, and some large Japan coins, Kobangs and Obangs, the intrinsic value of the latter about 80 Star Pagodas.

The Japan collection was obtained by a Swedish Medical Gentleman in Japan, when he accompanied an embassy thither above 30 years ago. There are for sale near 300 volumes of books written in the Japan language, and four or five maps. Some of the books treat on customs, arts and sciences, others on Governments, history, plants, and war-operations of old times. There are also some of fishes and shells coloured.

The Cholera Morbus has been succeeded here by the Small Pox, which has been, and continues to be very fatal. Much blame is thrown on the Native Vaccinators.

Mr. F. one of the most esteemed of the Gentlemen of the Ceylon Civil Service, in kicking a cooly, who appeared to be obstinately lying on the ground, was so unfortunate as to cause the death of the man, for which he is to be tried at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

The Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Walker, of the 59th Regiment, who ascended Adam's Peak, in company with Mrs. Twisleton and the Lady of Colonel Shuldham, has made three beautiful oil paintings of the Peak, and presented one to each of her female companions in the ascent.

One hundred sets, of six copies each, of Engravings taken from the Drawings of Lieutenant Lyttleton, of the 73d Regiment, have arrived from England, for sale, at 100 dollars the set They represent Views in the interior of the Kandyan Country, among which are the Town of Kandy, and the beautiful fortified Station of Amnapoora at the top of the Balaney mountain.

The ship Robarts Captain Brown, from Bombay sailed from hence yesterday for Penang, where she expects a cargo to take to China. She was very near being engaged to take a part of the Bengal Volunteers to Calcutta, but the Captain and Government could not agree, although there were only 2000 rupees difference between them.

The exchange has fallen here to 19 fanams the rupee, not many months ago it was 22, and 23. It might have been expected to be otherwise from the Government ceasing to grant debentures.

Madras.

DECEMBER 9.

The following are the reported arrangements for the Honorable Company's homeward-bound Ships coming this Season to Madras. The *Princess Charlotte of Wales* to come direct, and to leave Bengal River about the 25th. The *Marquess of Wellington* to touch at Vizagapatam and Coringa.—And the chartered Ships *Almorah* and *Abberton* to proceed to Narsipore,—the three latter Ships to leave Bengal about the 20th. The *Kingston* to touch at the Northern Ports towards the middle of February, and to take her final departure from this place.

The *Sappho* Packet reached the Roads on Sunday; from Bengal the 28th ultimo, and after receiving the Mails, proceeded in prosecution of her Voyage to England.

The homeward-bound Ships *Barton*, Captain Goldsmith, and *Wellington*, Captain Wasse, have also arrived the former left Bengal river at the same time with the *Sappho*, and the latter on the 1st Instant. Both these Ships touched on a Shoal* coming down; The Rudder of the *Barton* was unshipped it appears; but no further injury has been discovered we understand—the *Wellington* sustained no damage.

Passengers by the Barton,—Mr. R. Mackenzie, and Mr. W. Howell.

Passengers by the Wellington.—Mrs. Graham; Captain Carroll, Brigade Major King's Troops; J. Graham, Esq.; Lieutenant R. H. Hodges, 22d Regiment N. I.; Messrs. Wm M'Quin; Thomas B. Foster; Albert, and Henry Sutton; one Serjeant, and 14 Rank and File.

* From the Latitude the Ships were in—it is concluded to have been the *London* Shoal.

The weather at the Presidency since Saturday, has been more seasonable; and an additional quantity of Rain has fallen. We understand the fall in other part of the Country, north as well as south, has been very considerable.

DEC. 16.

Yesterday being the close of the period, considered unsafe for Ships to remain in the Roads, the Flag Staff of Fort St. George was hoisted according to annual custom. The Season, however, is not yet too far advanced, to proclude the hope of an addition to our scanty supply of rain, although present appearances are by no means favorable.

In consequence of the *Wellington* having struck on the Shoal coming down, as noticed in our last Gazette, it has been deemed proper that she should proceed to Trincomalee for the purpose of being particularly examined; and she accordiugly sailed for that place on Monday last.

English Extracts.

SHERIFF' COURT, BEDFORD-ROW, JULY 5.

LIBEL.—(SPECIAL JURY)

THE REV. RICHARD HAYES *v.* REYNOLDS.

Mr. Chitty opened the pleadings in this case. It was an action to recover compensation in damages for a libel published in a periodical work, entitled *The Literary Journal*, which charged the plaintiff with gross and immoral conduct while resident at Rome. The damages were laid at £5,000. The defendant had suffered judgment to go by default.

Mr. Brougham addressed the Jury on the nature of the libel, which had been shortly opened by his Learned Friend. The defendant having suffered judgment to go by default, it only remained with them to asess the damages. The circumstances which gave rise to the libel were these:—Mr. Hayes was a Catholic clergyman, of great respectability among the members of his own church, and was also held in high estimation by persons of opposite sects. He was a native of Wexford, and was educated at Rome, where he received ordination. In consequence of the troubles which affected that part of the world, he returned to his own country and was appointed to the spiritual charge of a congregation to whom, as well as to every other person who had an apportunity of knowing him, he gave the highest satisfaction. It would be recollected, that in consequence of the Pope's Rescript at Genoa, Monseigneur Quarantotti, by his direction, wrote to the Irish Catholics, permitting them to accept the *Veto*, in case that power should be required by the British Crown as a conditional security for the removal of their civil disabilities. This permission excited a considerable degree of dissatisfaction among the great body of the catholics of Ireland, while with others it was considered as extremely desirable. The plaintiff was finally chosen by the opponents of the measure as their delegate to go to Rome, and remonstrate with the Pope on the impolicy of the concession; and in allusion to his conduct while engaged in this mission, the present libel was published. The publication took place in the thirty-first Number of *The Literary Journal*, and was entitled, "An authentic Account of the Proceedings of the friar Richard Hayes,

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

HEBREW MELODY.
THE WILD GAZELLE.

I.

The Wild Gazelle on Judah's hills
  Exulting yet may bound,
And drink from all the living rills
  That gush on holy ground;
Its airy step and glorious eye
May glance in tameless transport by:—

II.

A step as fleet, an eye more bright,
  Hath Judah witness'd there;
And o'er her scenes of lost delight
  Inhabitants more fair.
The cedars wave on Lebanon.
But Judah's statelier maids are gone!

III.

More blest each palm that shades those plains
  Than Israel's scattered race;
For, taking root, it there remains
  In solitary grace:
It cannot quit its place of birth,
It will not live in other earth.

IV.

But we must wander witheringly,
  In other lands to die;
And where our fathers' ashes be,
  Our own may never lie:
Our temple hath not left a stone,
And Mockery sits on Salem's throne.

IMPROMTU.

Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.
VIRGI.

Old Year, fareweil! I enter unappall'd
Upon the NEW, though clouds and mystery
Do hang upon it. Much of anxious care,
In this division of our chequer'd state,
Haply awaits me, but kind Providence
Has mercifully thrown a veil across
The pregnant future, and to fear the worst
Is but to fight with shadows. On the past
I look with some regrets, and who is he
So spotless, sinless, that he faulters not
When memory unfolds her faithful map,
Too garrulous—too steady to her task
When she brings back the few and evil days
Of erring, sorrowing men.

HINDOO POETRY.
TAPPA; AIR.

A Lover tells his Mistress a Married woman with whom he is deeply in love of his despair; she tells him she loves her husband and advises him to break his bonds.

Ah! who shall break those bonds of love,
Those flowing ringlets, who shall tear,
Oh veil those eyes or I alas!
Must weave me garlands of despair.

REPLY.

Is virtue dead is honor fled.
No tear these pleasing bonds asunder,
Leila's herself to you shes dead,
She loves her Rama wheres the wonder.

Let virtue break these bands so sweet,
Your passions guard with reason meet,
So shall you peace again enjoy,
Such pleasures are without alloy.

II.

Dont in this bosom plant a dart,
Nor any jealous pang impart,
If Sujans charms to mine compare,
I'll own she is more passing fair.

III.

Oh Sujan dear what have you done,
Where is my heart say is it gone,
Or if its in your keeping Miss,
Restore it with your sweetest kiss.

IV.

Say am I doomed to mourn your loss,
  Has Sujans charms outrivalled mine,
Oh, yes its true she's passing fair,
  But is her heart so wholly thine.

V.

Alas; my dear what have you done,
  Me from your sight you banish,
True in my dreams, I you embrace,
  But when I wake you vanish.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE FAIR SEX.

A Gentleman in want of a Wife, possessing the following qualifications.

Great good nature and a prudent generosity, a lively look, a proper spirit and a cheerful disposition, a good person, but not perfectly beautiful, and of a moderate height. Young by all means, a decent share of common sense, just tinctured with a little seasonable repartee and a small modicum of wit, but no learning, no learning I say, again and again, (either antient or modern upon any consideration whatever.) Well, but not critickly skilled in her own Language. A proper knowledge of accounts but no sort of skill in fractions. A more than tolerable good voice, and a little ear for music, and a capacity for singing a canzonet, or song, (in company) but no peculiar or intimate acquaintance with minims, crochets, &c. &c.

No enthusiasm for the guitar.

Ready at the needle, but more devoted to plain work than fine.

No enemy to knitting.

Not always in the parlour but sometimes in the kitchen.

To tea and coffee no objection.

Fonder of country dances than minuets.

An acquaintance with domestic news but not with foreign.

Not entirely devoted to quadrille but a little given to whist.

In conversation a little of the lisp but not of the stammer.

Decently but not affectedly silent.

Z. X. A.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

the Irish Catholic Delegate at Rome." The article commenced by adverting to the circumstances under which Mr. Hayes had gone to Rome; and then proceeded to give what it stated to be an account, from the most authentic source, of the manner in which Mr. Hayes had conducted himself It stated that he had personally insulted the Pope, and charged him with having sold himself, as far as regarded Ireland, to the English Government: that he was seldom seen in his secular dress, and frequented coffee-houses and houses of public prostitution; that he resisted the orders of the Government, and had introduced abandoned women into the Convent of S. Isidor: that he locked himself up in the Convent, having improperly obtained possession of the keys, and was at length removed only by a stratagem of the Police, who obtained admission by a secret door; and that he was at length removed by force from the Pontifical territory, under an escort of carbiniers, who conveyed him to Tuscany, where they set him at liberty, and from whence, through Florence, he had returned to Ireland.

Anthony Meyler. M. D. stated, that the plaintiff was a Catholic clergyman; that he was in the habit of celebrating mass at Wexford, in Ireland, and was a man of excellent moral reputation.

On his cross-examination, he said he had not known that the plaintiff had been in this country previously to the attack made upon his character by this libel, and that he had never heard from the plaintiff of any other actions pending.

A juryman asked, whether, if the libel was true, the plaintiff, would lose his situation? because, as the damages were laid at £5,000, it would be necessary for the Jury to be able to estimate the probable injury that might be actually sustained.

Witness stated, that in the plaintiff's situation character was every thing. One of the principal duties the plaintiff had to perform was that of receiving confession, and it was not probable that confidence would be reposed in one who lay under such heavy imputations.

The Rev. Peter Gandolphy deposed, that he was at Rome six months during the plaintiff's stay there, and that he had never heard a word of suspicion against his moral character. Witness considered the attack upon plaintiff as a most base and malicious libel, destructive of the character of any clergyman, and he had heard it much spoken of.

On his cross-examination, witness said he had frequently conversed with Mr. Hayes, but never heard of other actions pending.

A Juryman.—"Will you answer me candidly, Mr. Gandolphy—Is not simple adultery commutable in the Roman Catholic Church?"

Mr. Gandolphy.—"Adultery commutable! It is impossible for me to guess at your meaning."

Juryman.—"Is it not commuted by penance?"

Mr. Gandolphy, in great surprise, said —"Certainly not."

Juryman.—"Nor by confession!"

Mr. Gandolphy—"No, confession is a species of repentance, and certainly has not the quality of changing one crime into another.

Juryman.—Will you be kind enough to tell us what impeachment of moral character adultery is considered in the Catholic church?"

Mr. Gandolphy said, mildly, it was considered as the greatest.

Mr. Williams spoke for the defence. The action had, he said, been brought, not upon legal, but classical authority. The learned Friar had followed the plan of a great Epic Poet, whose hero, for a fallen friend, sacrified twelve fellow-creatures. The plaintiff, however, was more moderate, being content to sacrifice six booksellers to the manes of his departed character. The comments, after all, were, he declared, but of a public nature; and did the Friar expect that when he was going upon the mission to Rome, he could appear in that "bad eminence," without being subject to public observation, and that he could swagger about in the imperial city as he might have done at his hermitage in Wexford, without being liable to the fate of all public men, who, generally speaking, would rather be noticed in the langnage of abuse than not noticed at all, whose daily food was the public talk, and whose retiring from it would be like that of a man who gave up his accustomed drink of braudy for simple water. The plaintiff, had not been forced, he had obtruded himself, into public view. The libel was temperate, and had the appearance of being true. The defendant had given up all idea of justifying, for that might fix upon him an expense which he would by no means be able to defray. He was only desirous of escaping from a dilemma into which he had inadvertently fallen into the course of a business beset with suares: the learned Counsel then spoke of the absurdity of thinking that publishers were responsible for every think that appeared in the papers. He begged the Jury would suppose that a Greek or Latin note were introduced in a work charging a person with having stolen a book out of a Nobleman's library, and that the book-seller was unacquainted with the language, was the book-seller to be punished for having stolen the book?

The Attorney for the plaintiff here started up, and said, he had offered to drop proceedings, upon condition that the author should be given up.

Such an offer, continued Mr. Williams, was as immaterial and futile as if Mr. Pearson had said, "catch me the new comet's tail." Whatever might be the malignity of the libel, to the defendant in this case no part of that malignity was to be ascribed, in-as-much as he had nothing in the world to do with the publication. He was neither the printer. the editor, nor the publisher of *The Literary Journal*. He was the mere vender, and in common with other book-sellers, had procured it from the publisher for the accommodation of his customers. It would indeed, be unjust to punish him for the original sin of others, for a publication over which he had no controul, and of the contents of which he could have no knowledge before it entered his shop.

Mr. Brougham said, the Attorney for the plaintiff, who knew all about the business, might be examined as to the intention to bring other actions.

Mr. Williams did not call him.

The under Sheriff charged the jury, who gave damages—Five pounds.

MISCELLANOUS.

The *Dromedary* store-ship is fitting out at Woolwich, for the purpose of carrying male convicts to New South Wales, and to bring bach a supply of timber from Norfolk Island, for his Majesty's Dockyards. Mr. Skinner, a Master in the Navy, is appointed to the command.

The Lord Bishop of Ely his collated the Rev. Henry Fardell, A. M. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to a Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Ely, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Dr. Ward.

Sir William and Miss Burroughs gave a ball in a style of great magnificence, on Tuesday evening, June 22nd in Berkeley-square, under the direction of the accomplished daughter of Sir William.

Mr. Betty his entered into articles with the proprietors of Covent-Garden Theatre for next season.

We observe that the amusing comedy of *The Irishwoman*, written by Lady Clarke, and performed with so much success on the Dublin Stage, is about to be published in London. It is not generally known, we believe, that Lady Clarke was formerly Miss Owenson, and is consequently sister to the celebrated Lady Morgan.

It is reported that some very curious memoirs of a Noble Lord are about to appear, under the title of *Harold the Exile*.

A singular circumstance occurred on the 16th June, in Stoke's Bay, near Gosport. While the Royal Marine Artillery were exercing their mortars, a 13-inch shell was accidentally thrown into a cavity, or small cellar, on the beach, where seven casks of foreign white wine each containing four gallons, were deposite[d]. Four of the casks were completely d[e]troyed by the shell, but the remaini[ng] three were preserved, and delivered [to] the charge of the Officers of his Majest[y's] customs at Portsmouth.

A labourer, calling himself *William A[l]ton*, originally from the county of Down, Ireland, but who had been some time about Greenock, died lately at Gourock, in apparent poverty. Immediately after his decease, however, about £190 in bank-notes were discovered in the waist band of a tattered pair of trowsers belonging to him. His landlady was about to toss his important *small-clothes* upon the *dunghill*, when chance revealed to her astonished eyes the miser's hoard.

Extract of a Private Letter from Florence, dated June 20.

"The Princes of Wales is grown extremly large and corpulent. She is recovered from the shock of her incomparable daughter's death, but it affected her powerfully at the time. Apart from political considerations, the circumstances under which she received the news were anough to produce the most painful effect on her feelings. On the arrival of the courier, there was no confidential person near her who understood the English language, and in the hope of finding very different information, she herself opened the letter which conveyed the fatal intelligence. She fainted, and was ill for a length of time afterward. At present she resides at Pesaro, a small town, not far from Ancona. Her suite and establishment are not on the grandest scale. The celébrated Baron, or Courier, for he is one, and was the other forms part of it: he is now a man of a certain age, a large person, and of a dull character of countenance. Young Austin, the boy whom the Princess adopted, and about whom such extraordinary assertions were made by Lady Douglas, is grown a fine handsome young man.

"The Princess has now taken a fancy to another child, the son of a peasant, of whom she is said to be equally found; he goes with her every where. Her chief amusement is the Opera, which she almost entirely supports. The custom in Italy is generally to hire your box for one opera, which is played successively for a number of nights, and when a new one is performed you pay again for it. The Princess has had the operas frequently changed, and they say that it costs her from five to eight thousand pounds a year.

"The Baron was some time since at Milan, his native place, but he found it so disagreeable as to depart very soon. Some of his relations are still there, and his origin and former situations are too well known.

"The residence of the Princess is not far from the sea but there is no view of it, owing to a hill or small mountain which rises between. She has been visited by several of the German and Italian Princes, and one of the Archdukes paid her a visit lately. Lord Byron still continues to reside at Venice."

INGENIOUS INVENTION.

SAFETY COMPASS.—A Mr. Jennings has invented an *insulated* or *safety* compass, by which the magnetic needle is prevented from being disturbed by the contiguity of small pieces of iron, such as have been liable to disturb the mariner's compass hitherto, and have often led to the loss of much property and many valuable lives. Report speaks highly of this invention. Mr. J. has not made it public: but it is said that the insulation is effected by enclosing the needle in a double case, having the space filled with clippings of iron previously heated, or, at it is called, cemented with red oxide of iron or hematite. The *Isabella*, which lately returned from the northern expedition, had one of these compasses. The ships now again sent out have also some of them yet more perfect.

The following is a statement of the quantity of ale brewed by the six principal ale-brewers, from the 5th July 1818, to the 5th July [illegible]

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Stretton and Co.	22,074	Carrington & Co.	12,831
Wyatt and Co.	13,187	Ball and Co.	9,014
Thomas Goding,	12,276	Hale and Co.	5,959

RANTERS.

A species of religious *extravaganza* was exhibited on the 23rd May, about

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1819.

(*Continued from the last Page.*—)

five miles north of Lincoln: a meeting of the people called *Ranters* was held in the open air, at the point where the Old street, or Burton-road, is crossed by the Tilbridgelane, which leads to Horncastle. Announcement, of the intended meeting having been made in the villages adjacent, a large concourse of people assembled on the day appointed, (Sunday the 16th May,) early in the morning, and continued increasing during the day; and it was evening before they dispersed. The concourse was principally composed of farmers labourers, with a large proportion of women and children. The exercises of the day were diversified; consisting of praying, singing, and exhortation. The praying was conducted at times by individuals, who took the lead alternately; and at other times the whole of the more active members of the fraternity were engaged together, working upon each other's enthusiasm, and presenting to the astonished ears of the passenger, whom chance or curiosity brought to the spot, a very Babel of broken exclamations, with "cries and groans, and shrieks that rent the air." Pity and disgust by turns filled the rational part of the auditors. The meeting fluctuated as to numbers, probably between one and two thousand: a considerable part were of course "indifferent" spectators;—but notwithstanding some levities, they were by many considered to be the most decorous part of the congregation!

June 18.

THE ARMY.

The following is an official return of the effective strength of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, serving in the British Army 25th May, 1819; with a return of the number of horses.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, JUNE 19 1819

CAVALRY.

Regimental Officers	1,127
Serjeants	1,271
Trumpeters or Drummers	569
Farriers	344
Rank and File	12,325—14,746
Troop Horses, 9519.	

FOOT GUARDS.

Regimental Officers	257
Serjeants	373
Drummers	155
Rank and File	1611—5,412

INFANTRY.

Regimental Officers	4 373
Serjeants	4,503
Drummers	2308
Rank and File	77,380—84,821
Total Officers	5.757
Serjeants	8980
Trumpeters &c.	2,732
Farriers	251
Rank and File	95,446—104,349

American Compositors.—We extract the following from *The New Hampshire* (United States) *Oracle*, illustrative of the mistakes of the American Press.

"The Editor of *The Baltimore Federal Republican*, intending to compliment the Speaker of the House of Assembly, made use of the word *easy* as applicable to his manner of conducting the House; but his compositor, in setting the types, altered the world to *lazy*, for which error the paper has made acknowledgement. This reminds us of a mistake which occured in *The United States' Gazette*, when Congress sat in Philadelphia. Mr. Gallatin had made a speech on some important occasion; and finding his name printed in common letters at the beginning, the Editor marked in the proof sheet to have it altered to small capitals, erased the name, and, as usual with printers, wrote 'smll cap.' in the margin. The compositor, unused to his business, instead of correcting the proof agreeably to the marks, altered it morally, and the speech ran thus—'Mr. Small Cap observed, &c.'

Patriot Service.—The following statement respecting the legion now raising in Ireland appears in the *Dublin Evening Post* of the 29th June.—"General Devereux's Legion.—"The 1st Light Infantry belonging to this Regiment is now in progress of formation and equipment, under the command of Colonel Power, late Major of the gallant 28th Foot, an officer eminently fitted for this distinguished rank, having been in more than thirty general battles, independent of various affairs of less moment. Several officers of experience have already joined the Light Infantry, which promises to be in every respect one of the finest corps in the Patriot service. Though but a few days on foot, such is the anxiety of officers and men to obtain admission into this regiment, that there is no doubt of its being complete and at sea by the 1st of August. The 1st rifle regiment of Devereux's legion has embarked, and the 1st Lancers, a remarkably fine regiment, commanded by Colonel Aylmer, is complete in officers and men, and will sail in a few days."

General Savary.—It is said that General Savary, Duke of Rovigo, who lately arrived at Gravesend, has received the permission of Ministers to reside in England.

Singular Diversities.—A singular instance of the diversities that occur in the history of the same family in revolutionary times, will be found in that of M. de Serre, the French Minister of Justice. A brother of this Gentleman (who himself bore arms in the service of Louis XVI.) was brought as a prisoner of war to this country, holding a commission in the army of Le Clerc, in St. Domingo; he has since married and settled in Leicestershire, and become so trongly attached to the religious principles of some of our dissenting sects, as occasionally to preach amongst them. He is now officiating at the Baptist Chapel, Blackfriars-road.

—A Prussian officer, who shot another officer at Berlin, in a duel, was condemned to 20th years imprisonment; one of his seconds to five, and another to three.

The Deputies were occupied on the 7th of June in hearing the report of Mr. Beugnot, from the Committee of Ways and Means for the current year 1819; by which it appears, that the revenue of France now exceeds the expenditure by such a sum as will admit of an immediate reduction of Taxes, to the amount of 16,000,000 francs, or £666,660.—This excess, moreover, of the income of France above her outgoings is altogether exclusive of a sinking fund of 4,000,000,f. It exists, says M. Beugnot, in spite of many large additions to the national expenditure, which have necessarily taken place during the present year, of augmented charges for the repair and maintenance of the great routes of communication throughout the monarchy, for those fortresses which the foreign troops had evacuated, for an increase to the list of military pensions, and for a heavy addition to the funded debt.

The *report*, that the Emperor Alexander is assembling an immense body of troops in the vicinity of St. Petersburgh, gains ground, and given rise to serious alarm. It is said to be for the mere purpose of a Grand Review, and that he has invited the Duke of Wellington to be present at it, but it cannot be believed, that for the mere object of a holiday parade, he would, in the present state of his finances, incur the expence of marching in, numerous armies from their distant quarters, and therefore, it breeds a suspicion, that the rumours respecting his design on Sweden, are not unfounded.

LONDON,—JULY 1.

The French Chamber of Deputies resumed on Saturday last, the discussion of the Ways and Means for the current year. M. de Argenson made a speech, vehemently reporting many of the articles, and proposing amendments. Which after a short reply from the Minister of the Interior, were rejected almost unanimously; as was also an amendment of M. B. Constant, for a repeal of the tax of one decime in the franc, imposed in the year VII., under the title of a war duty.

Mr. Liane proposed a reduction in the duties on the exportation of French wines and brandies; he stated, that wines, &c. exported were of the annual value of 50,000,000f; and that considering the pains taken by foreign countries to tax the produce of the French grape, to a degree almost amounting to prohibition, nothing was left for France herself but to encourage the foreign consumption by a reduction of the charge at home. The Minister of the Interior opposed this amendment of Mr. Laine, by boldly affirming that the existing tax had no operation whatever in limiting the exportation of the article. Such doctrine is pretty much of a piece with what we have lately heard in our own Parliament, An additional tax is levied on English malt, because it cannot raise the price of porter; and an old tax is continued on French wines, because the number of claret drinkers would not be multiplied by its repeal! We live in a wonderful century. The amendment of M. Laine was finally rejected by a majority of 105 voices to 81. After some farther uninteresting business, the discussion was adjourned to Monday.—*Times.*

THE REAL JUNIUS.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM H. CAMPBELL, ESQ. F. A. S. TO A CLERGYMAN AT OXFORD.

London, Suffolk street, March 9, 1819.

"Rev. and Dear Sir.—The flattering and generous, minded manner in which you applanded my humble exertions in favour of the first of British bards (Ossian), and the pleasing task you imposed upon me, to acquaint you with the transactions of the Highland Society, with respect to my proofs of that poet's authenticity (which, flatteringly you hold to be "the only reasonable ones yet offered to the world.") impel me to inform you that I have yet had no answer from the Highland Society on the subject; but, my Noble name-sake, the Earl of Breadalbane, has an opinion similar to your own, of the merit of the work—and, like a true Gael, has generously promised me that the Honourable Society will avoid the imputation of negligence, and do the author justice.

"Sine I last wrote to you, I have been busily and pleasureably employed in another important literary pursuit, and have been as successful and happy in the result, as I was in that of my researches in Ireland.

"You will have seen by the public prints, that the *will* of the late Sir P. Francis is totally void of any clue that would lead to the real author of '*The letters of Junius*'—Though his testy answer to Mr. Rogers, when interrogated on the subject by that gentleman at Lord Holland's, makes it evident to the world, that he particularly wished to have been considered the celebrated author. Hence you will infer, that the Edinburgh Reviewers, though passable critics, have not attainded the *second sight*, so peculiar to their countrymen, less gifted with the *glamoury* of metaphysics than they are.

"To be brief with my Rev. Friend, I hasten to acquaint him, that the University of Oxford has the honour of having given to the world that High Priest of political scrutiny. *Junius* in one of her greatest ornaments of oratory and deep literature—the late Dr. Wilmot—and, that he was consecrated by England's once illustrious Prime Minister, Lord Chatham, and by Lords Sondes and Archer, at whose house several of his celebrated letters were written, and thence conveyed to Mr. Wilkes', who communicated them to Woodfall, the printer! This, my dear Sir, is not fancy. The *fac-similes* of Woodfall, and Hessy, and Taylor, are now before me, contrasted with MSS. of the late Doctor Wilmot—and there is not, nor cannot be a shadow of doubt, but the same hand traced the characters.

"If there could be any doubt for a moment entertained of the fact, it would entirely be done away by the signature of Lord Chatham to one of the papers now before me, wherein that illustrious statesman promises "to indemify Doctor Wilmot for any losses he may incur by publishing his Political Essays," and farther, by the death-bed avowal of the Doctor himself, declaring in the most solemn and feeling manner, that he (Doctor Wilmot) only was the author of the letters at issue!" The paper was then sealed and delivered to his amiable niece, (a daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland, his friend), with strict injuctions that she was not to open it until seven years after his decease, which, I need not add, was faithfully attended to. On the whole, the comparison of the MSS., in the possession of Woodfall, and that of the "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," now in the possession of Sir Richard Phillips, and those in the possession of his niece, uncontrovertibly assert that Dr. Wilmot was author of the works in question. The absurdity of the claims of the adherents and sticklers of Sir P. Francis to place him in the chair of Junius, is so palpable, that I wonder how any person who has attentively read the letters of that author, could for a moment hesitate to pronounce him one of the most unlikely men to produce such writings, or to whom such writings should be ascribed! The Knight was only 22 years old when the letters first appeared, and the Doctor was 51! The pointed elegance and acumen of his nervous style had been twenty years a subject, of admiration at the University; and he had long been to Mr. Pitt and others what Dean Swift is reported to have been to Harley, Earl of Oxford. To me every sentence of the celebrated letters pourtray their emanation from a comprehensive, deep, enlightened, and well matured mind—not the mind of a clerk of 22, when the flare and frivolities of youth are often more attended to than the expansion of intellect; and such I have been told was really the case of Sir P. Francis at that age!

"The limits of my paper will not allow me at present to cite extracts from the letters of Lord Chatham and his colleagues to the Doctors; but I might do so, and they would convince—such a chain of unquestionable evidence I never before saw.

"With an elegance of person the Doctor possessed the easy politeness of a courtier, and, with the assistance of his intriguing friend, Harry Beauclerk, he, like the great Lord Stair, when ambassador in France, turned appearance and manners to advantage. On laying aside the clerical costume, and assuming the bag and sword he was *par finesse* introduced by Beauclerk to the celebrated Mrs. Abingdon, the then mistress of Lord Shelburne; and through his intimacy with that lady, he acquired a knowledge of the private views and transaction of Lords——, that was useful to him while before the public as Junius.

"I could recite what would fill a volume of the Court transactions of those and *later* times, but I find that I have written to the end of my paper.—However, you may place the firmest affiance in what I have written from the proofs before me, that Dr. Wilmot, and no other man on earth, wrote "*The Letters of Junius*;"

And that I am, Rev. and Dear Sir
Very faithfully yours.
H. CAMPBELL.

The *Cameleon*, Captain Mingay, captured a smuggling cutter off Brighton, after a chace of some hours, in the course of which the cutter threw her

cargo overboard, and she did not bring to until the *Cameleon* run her bowsprit over her. Several smugglers, with their cargoes, have been obliged to return to France from the unremitted exertions of the Preventive Boats on the coast of Sussex. The Lords of the Treasury have been pleased to order the chief offices of the several preventive stations, blonging to the customs, all along the coast, to take charge of the apparatus for saving shipwrecked mariners.

WEST INDIES.

Hayti.—griculture is said in this island to be making apid advances. The revenues of this colony xceed one hundred millions. The annual resorces of the two governments amount to foy eight millions, and their expenditure to eigh en. The armies of the two chiefs of St. Domgo amount to 48,000 men. One third of the force is kept constantly under arms; and in case of attack, it could be quadrupled. The population of Hayti is calculated at 500,000 souls, 480,000 of whom are blacks, or creoles. In 1789, the population amounted to upwards of 600,000, including 40,000 whites, and 40,00 creoles. Of the former, but few now remain and the latter do not exceed 25,000. The moral of the people are improving, and public instruction is protected and encouraged.

By recet advices from New York, it appears that upwads of forty houses in the cotton line failed in the course of seven days, and that the greatest distress prevailed throughout all the great towns in America.

North America.—It appears that the whole territory of the United States, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is almost equal to 2256,956 square miles; of which, that part lying east of the Mississippi, and including the Floridas, is equal to 942,130 square miles. If the whole domain were as populous as Connecticut at the last census (1810) it would contain a population of 135,417,300 persons.

Russia.—A German Journal contains the following extract of a letter from an officer in the service of the United states, concerning St. Petersburgh, and Russia in general:—

"Though I was prepared to find Petersburgh a magnificent city, yet the reality exceeded my utmost expectations. I was astonished at the long streets, lined with palaces, and intersected by canals, with quays, built of granite, and innumerable bridges. There is nothing old in St. Petersburgh, for the city has not existed above a century. I was informed that the Emperor Alexander annually expends a million of roubles in embellishing his palaces, and the nobility vie with each other in the splendour of their residences. From an accurate observation of the power and resources of Russia, I am persuaded that that empire has acquired a preponderance which will enable it in future to brave every coalition. The Russian government can raise a million of troops, and nothing is spared for the discipline and maintenance of this force. The imperial guard, which is quartered in St. Petersburgh, may be considered the finest military corps in Europe. It consists of 45,000 men, and, as they are well paid, and enjoy certain privileges, it is considered an honour to belong to the corps. A fine figure is a great recommendation to those who wish to enter the imperial guard. A singular custom of this corps is, that the officers wear corsets, which contract their waists, and give them some what the appearance of insects.

"The Emperor passes whole hours at the school of horsemanship, and frequently reviews the army in person. From what I could learn, the Russian navy consists of 90 ships of war; and, though its sphere of action is extremely limited, and it has to contend with various obstacles, yet new ships are constantly building, and there is every reason to believe that Russia is determined to establish an immense navy. Cronstadt, at the head of the Gulph of Finland, is a great maritime depot. The dock yards, arsenals, barracks, &c. are kept in the best order. In the building of ships, the Russians seem principally to attend to strength and beauty, but whether owing to the bad quality of the materials, or the effect of the climate, they seldom last more than 10 or 15 years, and frequently stand in need of repair. The number of foreigners employed in the Russian navy is a serious drawback. They consist of English, Scotch, Irish, Americans, Germans, &c. It is probable the Russians will seek a more extended theatre of operation, that they may not be obliged, as at present, to leave their ships for one half the year in the dock-yeard. If ever they should become masters of Turkey and the Greek islands, they will experience no difficulty in manning their ships; for the Greeks are excellent seamen, and they are already very numerous in Russia."

Austria.—The attempts made to light the streets of Vienna by means of hydrogen gas, have been attended with the most satisfactory results.

Italy.—The Emperor of Austria has given directions for the establishment at Milan, of a professorship of chemistry applicable to the Fine Arts,

NEGRO INSURRECTION.

Accounts from Georgia state, that a plan has been set on foot by the negroes of Augusta and the neighbouring plantations, to set fire to the city and destroy the inhabitants: they were to assemble at Beach Island, and from thence to sally forth. While the city was under patrole of its inhabithans, a Mr. Robert Russell, neglecting to answer though of one of the guards, was shot through the body, and immediately expired.

Two of the black conspirators have been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to death; four others remain to be tried. In the investigation the Court has evinced an exemplary patience, and a determination to sift to the bottom a conspiracy which for atrociousness can only be surpassed by that of St. Domingo. The poor ignorant wretch who has been convicted and sentenced, was the originator, and had the plan only in part been executed, it must have been attended with serious consequences, although there could have been no ultimate chance of success. We understand they intended to have taken possession of the shipping of Savannah, and to attack that town, and that Florida or St. Domingo was their ultimate destination.

When the Republicans of Georgia talk of the surpassing atrociousness of this attempt of their negro slaves to effect their emancipation, it would be well for them to bestow an eye of revision on their laws as affecting these poor people, the exclusiveness and severity of which must be revolting to every humane mind. In one of the statutes of this *free* state, we meet with the following disgraceful provisions.—"It shall not be lawful for any free person of colour to come into this State, & each and every person or person offending herein, shall be liable to be arrested, &c. and on failure to pay 100 dollars, *shall be sold by auction as slaves.*"

Again. "It is provided that every will, testament, deed, or contract, intended to effect the manumission of a slave, or to allow him to labour free from the control of his master, *shall be utterly void.*"—Can it be very atrocious in persons possessed of the feelings of human nature to emancipate themselves from such abominable thraldom as this?

Accounts have been received at New York, by a vessel from the Sandwich Islands, that a Russian frigate, which it left there, had been on the coast of California which, according to the report of the Russian Captain, had been ceded by Spain to Russia. The frigate was expected at Macon, whence it proceeds to Manilla.

Mr. W. D. Robinson, the American gentleman whose imprisonment among the Spaniards is well known to the public, is said to have effected his escape and arrived at Gibraltar.

July 7.

BRIDGES.

Southwark Bridge.—This bridge has been lately opened for foot passengers, and affords a great adition to the conveniences enjoyed by the citizens of London. The following are some of its admeasurements:—

	Feet.
Lenght of the bridge with the abutments	800
Clear water way under the three arches	660
Span of the outside arches	210
Span of the centre arch	240
Length of the road supported on the twenty two brick arches to the abutments on the Southwark side.	409
Total number of brick arches	32
Total length of arches, including the bridge	1,400

The bridge exceeds in height all the other metropolitan bridges, being four feet higher from the centre arch. Some idea may be formed of the utility of erecting this bridge, its being about midway between London and Blackfriars bridges, which are about a mile apart, by the number of persons passing and repassing over the bridges in June, 1806, from 7 in the morning till 7 in the evening. The following is a correct statement:—

London Bridge.

Persons,	89,540
Horses,	764
Coaches,	1,340
Gigs,	1,195
Carts	2,924
Waggons,	763

Blackfriars Bridge.

Persons,	61,669
Horses,	822
Coaches,	990
Gigs,	591
Carts,	1,582
Waggons,	593

At the present period the numbers which pass over these bridges must be considerably greater, from the increase of the buildings and population, south of the Thames, in the vicinity of the metropolis.

INSURANCE.

Insuring of one's life is now become so general a mode of securing a provision for a surviving family, that the stability of offices which are set up for the purpose, becomes an interesting question of public concern. It is more particularly so, because Life Insurance affords adventurers too ready means to foist unsound schemes on the public. At first, and for several years, Life Offices have little to do but to accumulate deposits: the repayments are only to be made to posterity. The funds, therefore, must for some years appear flourishing, although the deposits may be wholly inadequate to carry the engagements through. Now, as several of the established societies have done all that can be effected by experience, talent, and good management, to render these associations beneficial to the public, the projectors of new offices have no chance of drawing persons to them, but by offering successive reductions in the deposits. Specious but delusive representations second the inclination which many have to rush to the cheapest place, and they blindly commit the savings they make for their survivors to untried schemes, without reflecting that if the schemes fail, their wives and orphans will be the losers—not the projectors, who, so long as things hold together, derive profitable employment at any rate. Dr. Price said of the Life Society projectors in his day, "That they believe that the schemes they are supporting will last their time, and they will be gainers; and as to the injury that may be done to their successors or to others, it is at a distance, and they care little about it." Recent disclosures which have been made public of the affairs of one Insurance Society until then popular, ought to put the public again on their guard. That the business of Life Insurance is not so profitable as interested persons represent, is evident from the fact, that upon the old premiums several offices have failed, and others have broken up. Only a few months since the members of a very respectable Life Office—the Birmingham—after an experience of seven years, were so satisfied, that an extensive association, as well as good management, were necessary for security, that they broke up their society, and paid upwards of 20,000*l.* in one sum to the Provident Life Office to be admitted into that association.

MISCELLANOUS.

Bathing.—The following are among the numerous topics discussed in Sir Arthur Clarke's Essay on this important subject, just published: Variety of baths in use—scale of their temperature.—Cold Bath, its primary and general effects on the body—danger of going cold into the water—advantages to be expected from cold bathing—diseases said to have been cured by cold bathing.—Sea bathing improper in all eruptive complaints—other cases in which the cold bath or sea bathing is injurious.—Shower Bath.—Cool Bath.—Tepid Bath,—its effects on the body—the best adapted for the purpose of cleanliness—advantages of tepid bathing during pregnancy—custom of the peasant woman in Ireland—tepid bathing in infancy—during puberty—in the middle age—in old age—means of prolonging human existence—Russian mode of bathing practised in Dublin.—Warm Bath, its immediate effects on the body—diseases in which the warm bath is useful—best time for warm bathing—catching cold, after warm bathing, a groundless fear—warm bathing useful in the influenza—fortifies the system against cold.—Medicated or Sulphur Bath,—its effects on the skin—the salt water bath injurious to the skin. Diseases of the skin—cause of cutaneous eruptions on the face—the medicated bath or artificial waters of Barege—the bath used by Buonaparte—by Julius Cæsar—by Henry the Fourth of France.—Hot Bath,—its effects on the body—douches or dry pumping.—Vapour Bath, its immediate effects on the body—useful in fevers—used by the Arabians in fever—Pulmometer—description of a Turkish bath and shampooing—vapour of boiling tea—general instructions for cold, warm, and vapour bathing.

[*The Observer*, June 6.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

(From the Literary Gazette of July 3, 1819.)

TALES OF MY LANDLORD.

Legend of Montrose.

The Legend of Montrose possesses in our opinion, more forcible writing than the Bride of Lammermoor, though it is equally liable to objections on account of haste and carelessness which occasionally disfigure the style, and render it inelegant if not ungrammatical.

We have long wondered that the author of these tales did not avail himself of, perhaps, the most striking of all the traits of the Scottish national character, and render it the distinct foundation and predominating interest of a novel: we allude to the faculty assumed, or, not to offend our northern readers, possessed by a certain gifted class in the Highlands, and known by the name of the *Second Sight*. It is true that he has given us occasional snatches of this endowment and its consequences; but until the present tale appeared, we have had nothing like a regular exposition of such prophetic powers. Nor indeed is Allan M'Aulay, in whose person it is here most strongly identified, a genuine Seer: he is rather a *lusus naturæ*; and Ranald, "the Son of the Mist," is unquestionably the truest representative of the prophetic body. From the combination of both, however, we have a tolerably accurate and complete picure of this remarkable peculiarity. This is, we think, the happiest portion of the novel; the outline of which we shall briefly lay before our readers. There is an admirable introduction, which castigates in terms of great severity, but not half severe enough for the crime, the guilt of those whose mercenary measures have led to the depopulation of many a Highland hill and valley, and the self-banishment from old Scotland of multitudes of her noble children, driven from the soil of their fathers, to which their attachment is so fixed, from the land of their love, unwilling exiles in distant climes, where the vile deserters and defamers of the sisters kingdoms have voluntarily sought a country and a home.—A fine portrait of Serjeat Major M'Alpin connects this preface with the main story. He has been abroad, fighting the battles of Europe, and on his return, covered with wounds and honour, finds the glen of his infancy desolate, its happy natives all gone, and a stranger farming with a few menials the ground which maintained a little clan of hardy and poor but contented and independent mountaineers. Disgusted and [illegible] join his ancient friends across the ocean: but in journeying along, he meets with a comfortable refuge at Gander-clengh, (the scene of these memorable tales,) and from his month, the honest Schoolmaster gathers the materials for the Legend of Montrose.

"The Earl of Menteith, with two attendants, pricking his way through a difficult country north of Perth, encounters a soldier of fortune, Captain Dalgetty, who, hearing of the troubles in his native Scotland, returns from the Continent, where he has been in the service of half the powers of Europe, to take part in these civil broils, on which ever side will pay him best. As the cavaliers are in want of disciplinarians, Menteith, after some parley, enlists this old campaigner on their behalf, and the party proceed together to Darnlinvaraeh, the castle of the M'Aulays. Here Allan M'Aulay, the second brother, displays his fierce and vindictive character; but in his wildest fits of passion or enthusiasm, is soothed by the harp and voice of Annot Lyle, an orphan dependant, saved from the promiscuous slaughter of the Children of the Mist, in a retaliatory foray against that predatory tribe. Both Menteith and Allan are enamoured of this Celtic maiden, who in the end turns out to be the daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell, of Ardenvohr.

"Darnlinvaraeh becomes a scene of much interest. Two English gentlemen meet our other travellers there, to the great displeasure of the moody Allan; as they have partly come to decide a bet, ostentatiously laid by his brother on seeing some massive silver candlesticks at their residence in Cumberland, that he had much more valuable articles of the same kind in his Highland home. Now it happened in truth that a tin sconce was about the best of his furniture in that way, and it was evident that he had lost his wager of 400 merks, unless some miraculous invention got him out of the scrape. For such he was indebted to Allan, who stationed eight gallant clansmen round the table, with each a torch in his hand, and triumphantly asked if half a dozen pieces of trumpery plate could be compared in value to these fine human candelabras. This is an old story, but it is well told. Next morning a number of clans assemble at M'Aulay's to concert measures for taking up arms. To the consternation, [illegible] of the pretended domestics of Menteith, discovers himself to be the Earl of Montrose, armed with a royal commission to levy war. While they are deliberating, Ardenvohr appears on the part of the States General, and attempts to dissuade them from their purpose. This renders a counter-embassy to the Earl of Argyle necessary, and Dalgetty is pitched upon for the dangerous service. Ardenvohr is prevented from accompanying him all the way to Inverara, and his reception is as bad as bad can be. He is brutally treated, and thrust into a dungeon to take his chance of execution next morning, either with some of its inmates, or immediately after some who had been so, and whose corpses adorned the valiant Ambassador's eyes as he was rudely ushered to the presence of Argyle. In the [illegible] Ranald, the senior of the Children of the Mist, three of whose sons are hanging on gibbets outside. Their conversation is overheard by the crafty head of the Campbells, who has a secret passage and sliding door for such purposes. Dalgetty takes advantage of this occurence, pounces upon the Earl, and nearly strangles him till he discloses the private passage. By this the prisoners effect their escape, leaving Macallum More in their stead, pinioned and muffled up to [illegible]

t an alarm. They are tracked by blood-hounds ough the difficult passes of Argyleshire, but ultiately save themselves, though Dalgetty is badly nded in a skirmish. The domestic war breaks and Montrose's campaign forms the subject and ading matter, tediously, of the ensuing pages. In end of the year, guided by the Son of the Mist, reaks into the fastnesses of Argyle, and takes a ble revenge for the atrocities committed by the ibells upon his party. Subsequently a dreadful tle ensues, in which the Royalists are victorious. dinvohr is severely wounded, Ranald mortally; in this state he discovers to the former that Annot le is his daughter. Under the uncertain circumces of the times, he consents to her marriage with nteith, and Montrose sends Allan from the camp prevent a feud. The dying Ranald, however, perately bent on revenge, dispatches his son to Allan of the ruse, and trusts not only to his fuees nature but to former visions that he will commit orrible crime. Allan is much attached to Menteith d has often been distracted by a *Sight* of a person bbing him with a dagger, whose face he could not disinguish, but dreads it to represent himself. This mination the message from Ranald realizes. He urries back to the camp, and stabs Menteith ith his dirk, on his bridal morning; but, happily, owing to his having armour on, the blow is ot mortal, and Allan rushes away and is never eard of more, though it is supposed that the Children of the Mist have destroyed him. Menteith and Annot are united, and here the tale concludes."

The most original characters are Allan M'Aulay, Ranald, the Son of the Mist, and Captain Dalgetty, especially the latter, whose parallel we do not remember to have met with any where, except in a slight sketch by Sir Roger L'Estrange, who describes the.

"Low-Country squires with suits provent,
From Utrecht, Niuuegen or Ghent
In Flanders."

Dalgetty's affection for his horse Gustavus is a prominent feature, and reminds us of the cordial loves of Sancho and Dapple. Argyle too is a well drawn portrait, but rather a correct copy from history, than a fresh limning from private investigation; a few quotations will suffice to afford our readers a competent idea of the whole production, which is indeed fearfully picturesque, in the delineation of that horrid state of society, when bold men were stronger than the law, when the gratification of the fellest vengeance was looked upon as a virtue, and when the blood of thousands was annually shed in intestine war, domestic feud, or ignominiously on the scaffold, and when anarchy and massacre rioted over these now blessed (if they felt their own blessedness as they ought, with gratitude to heaven,) and peaceful realms.

Lord Menteith tells the story of the birth of the Second Sighted Allan, to Dalgetty, Anderson, and his other domestic, when couching after the first [illegible] Darlinvaich.

"The father," said Lord Menteith, "of the two brothers, Angus and Allan M'Aulay, was a gentleman of consideration and family, being the chief of a Highland clan, of good account, though not numerous; his lady, the mother of these young men, was a gentlewoman of good family, if I may be permitted to say so of one nearly connected with my own. Her brother, an honourable and spirited young man, obtained from James the Sixth a grant of forestry and other privileges, over a royal chace adjacent to this castle; and, in exercising and defending these rights, he was so unfortunate, as to involve himself in a quarrel with some of our Highland freebooters.

"The clan, with whom the maternal uncle of the M'Aulays had been placed in feud, was a small sept of banditti, called, from their houseless state, and their incessantly wandering among the mountains and glens, the Children of the Mist. They are a fierce and hardy people, with all the irritability, and wild and vengeful passions, proper to men who have never known the restraint of civilized society. A party of them lay in wait for the unfortunate Warden of the Forest, surprised him while hunting alone and unattended, and slew him with every circumstance of inventive cruelty. They cut off his head, and resolved, in a bravado, to exhibit it at the castle of his brother-in-law. The laird was absent, and the lady reluctantly received as guests, men against whom, perhaps, she was afraid to shut her gates. Refreshments were placed before the Children of the Mist, who took an opportunity to take the head of their victim from the plaid in which it was wrapped, placed it upon the table, put a piece of bread between the dead jaws, bidding them do their office now, since they had a good meal they had eaten at that table. The lady, who had been absent for some household purpose, entered at this moment, and, upon beholding her brother's head, fled, like an arrow, out of the house into the woods, uttering shriek upon shriek. The ruffians, satisfied with this savage triumph, withdrew. The terrified menials, after overcoming the alarm to which they had been subjected, sought their unfortunate mistress in every direction, but she was no where to be found. The unfortunate husband returned next day, and, with the assistance of his people, undertook a more anxious and distant search, but to equally little purpose. It was believed universally, that, in the ecstasy of her terror, she must either have thrown herself over one of the numerous precipices which overhang the river, or into a deep lake about a mile from the castle. Her loss was the more lamented, as she was six months advanced in her pregnancy; Angus M'Aulay, her eldest son, having been born about eighteen months before.

"Every baron in the country now swore revenge for this dreadful crime. They took arms with the relations and brother-in-law of the murdered person, and the Children of the Mist were hunted down, I believe, with as little mercy as they had themselves manifested. Seventeen heads, the bloody trophies of their vengeance, were distributed among the allies, and fed the crows upon the gates of their castles. The survivors sought out more distant wildernesses, which they retreated.

[illegible] from in summer, to send the cows to [illegible] pastures, to have the benefit of the grass; [illegible] maids of the village, and of the family, go there to milk them in the morning and evening.

While thus employed, the females of this family, to their great terror, perceived that their motions were watched at a distance by a pale, thin, meagre figure, bearing a strong resemblance to their deceased mistress, and passing of course for her apparition. When some of the boldest resolved to approach this faded form, it fled from them into the woods with a wild shriek. The husband, informed of this circumstance: came up to the glen with some attendants, and took his measures so well as to intercept the retreat of the unfortunate fugitive, and to secure the person of his unfortunate lady, though her intellect proved to be totally deranged. How she supported herself during her wandering in the woods could not be known—some supposed she lived upon roots and wild berries, with which the woods at that season abounded; but the greater part of the vulgar were satisfied that she must have subsisted upon the milk of the wild does, or been nourished by the fairies, or supported in some manner equally marvellous. Her re-appearance was more easily accounted for. She had seen from the thicket the milking of the cows, to superintend which had been her favourite domestic employment, and the habit had prevailed even in her deranged state of mind.

"In due season the unfortunate lady was delivered of a boy; who not only shewed no appearance of having suffered from his mother's calamities, but appeared to be an infant of uncommon health and strength. The unhappy mother, after her confinement, recovered her reason—at least in a great measure, but never her health and spirits. Allan was her only joy. Her attention to him was unremitting; and unquestionably she must have impressed upon his early mind many of those superstitious ideas to which his moody and enthusiastic temper gave so ready a reception. She died when he was about ten years old. Her last words were spoken to him in private; but there is little doubt that they conveyed an injunction of vengeance upon the Children of the Mist, with which he has since amply complied.

"From this moment the habits of Allan M. Aulay were totally changed. He had hitherto been his mother's constant companion, listening to her dreams, and repeating his own, and feeding his imagination, which, probably from the circumstances preceding his birth, was constitutionally deranged, with all the wild and terrible superstitions so common to the mountaineers, which his unfortunate mother had become much addicted since to her brother's death. It is true he remained as thoughtful and serious as before; and long fits of silence and abstraction shewed plainly that his disposition, in this respect, was in no degree altered. But at other times, he sought out the rendezvouses of the youth of the clan, which he had hitherto seemed anxious to avoid. He took share in all their exercises; and from his very extraordinary personal strength, soon excelled his brother and other youths, whose age considerably exceeded his own. They who had hitherto held him in contempt, now feared, if they did not love him; and, instead of Allan's being esteemed a dreaming, womanish, and feeble-minded boy, those who encountered him in sports or military exercise, now complained that, when heated by the strife, he was too apt to turn game into earnest, and to forget that he was only engaged in a friendly trial of strength.

"Allan continued to increase in strength and activity till his fifteenth year, about which time he assumed a total independence of character, and impatience of control, which much alarmed his surviving parent. He was absent in the woods for whole days and nights, under pretence of hunting, though he did not always bring home game. His father was the more alarmed, because several of the Children of the Mist, encouraged by the increasing troubles of the state, had ventured back to their old haunts, nor did he think it altogether safe to renew any attack upon them. The risk of Allan, in his wanderings, sustaining injury from these vindictive free-booters, was a perpetual source of apprehension.

"I was myself upon a visit at the castle when this matter was brought to a crisis. Allan had been absent since day-break in the woods, where I had sought for him in vain; it was a dark stormy night and he had not return. His father expressed the utmost anxiety, and spoke of detaching a party at the dawn of morning in quest of him, when, as we were sitting at the supper-table, the door suddenly opened, and Allan entered the room with a proud, firm, and confident air. His intractability of temper, as well as the unsettled state of his mind, had such an influence over his father, that he suppressed all other tokens of displeasure, excepting the observation that I had killed a fat buck, and had returned before sun-set, while he supposed Allan, who had been on the hill till midnight, had returned with empty hands. 'Are you sure of that?' said Allan, fiercely; 'here is something will tell you another tale.'

"We now observed his hands were bloody, and that there were spots of blood on his face, and waited the issue with impatience; when suddenly, undoing the corner of his plaid, he rolled down on the table a human head, bloody and new severed, saying at the same time, 'Lie there where the head of a better man lay before ye.' From the haggard features, & matted red-hair and beard, partly grizzled with age, his father and others present recognised the head of Hector of the Mist, a well-known leader among the outlaws, redoubted for strength and ferocity, who had been active in the murder of the unfortunate warden, and had escaped by desperate defence and extraordinary agility, when so many of his companions were destroyed. We were all, it may be believed, struck with surprise, but Allan refused to gratify our curiosity; and we only conjectured that he must have overcome the outlaw after a desperate struggle, because we discovered that he had sustained several wounds from the contest. All measures were now taken to ensure him against the vengeance of the free-booters, but neither his wounds nor the positive command of his father, nor even the locking the gates of the castle and the doors of his apartment, were precautions adequate to prevent Allan from seeking out the very persons to whom he was peculiarly obnoxious. He made his escape by night from the window of the apartment, and laughing at his fathers vain care, produced on one occasion the head of one, and upon another those of two of the Children of the Mist. At length these men, fierce as they were, became appalled by the inveterate animosity and [illegible] which Allan sought out their recesses. He [illegible] hesitated to encounter any odds, they concluded that he must bear a charmed life, or fight under the guardianship of some supernatural influence. Neither gun, dirk, nor dourloch, they said, availed aught against him. They imputed this to the remarkable circumstances under which he was born; and at length five or six of the stoutest Caterans of the Highlands would have fled at Allan's holloo, or the blast of his horn."

Captain Dalgetty's approach to Inverara conveys a shocking idea of these fendal times.

"The village of Inverara, now a neat country town, then partook of the rudeness of the seventeenth century, in the miserable appearance of the houses, and the irregularity of the unpaved street. But a stronger and more terrible characteristic of the period, appeared in the marketplace, which was a space of irregular width, half way betwixt the harbour, or pier, and the the frowning castlegate, which terminated, with its gloomy arch-way, portcullis, and flankers, the upper end of the vista. Midway this space was erected a rude gibbet, on which hung five dead bodies, two of which from their dress seemed to have been Lowlanders, and the other three corpses were muffled in their Highland plaids. Two or three woman sat under the gallows, who seemed to be mourning and singing the coronach of the deceased, in a low voice. But the spectacle was apparently of too ordinary occurrence to have much interest for the inhabitants at large, who, while they thronged to look at the military figure, the horse of an unusal size, and the burnished panoply of Captain Dalgetty, seemed to bestow no attention whatever on the piteous spectacles which their own market-place afforded.

"The envoy of Montrose was not quite so indifferent, and hearing a word or two of English escape from a Highlander of decent appearance, he immediately halted Gustavus, and addressed him. "The Provost Marshal has been busy here, my friend. May I crave of you what these delinquents have been justified for."

"He looked towards the gibbet as he spoke, and the Gael, comprehending his meaning rather by his action than his words, immediately replied, "Three gentleman caterans.—God sain them (crossing himself)—twa Sassenach birs o'bodies, that wadna do something M'Callum More bade them," and turning from Dalgetty with an air of indifference, away he walked, staying no further question."

"Dalgetty shrugged his shoulders and proceeded, for Sir Duncan Campbell's tenth or twelfth cousin had already shown some signs of impatience."

"At the gate of the castle, another terrible spectacle of feudal power awaited him. Within a stockade or palisado, which seemed lately to have been added to the defences of the gate, and which was protected by two pieces of light artillery, was a small inclosure, where stood a huge block, on which lay an axe. Both were smeared with recent blood, and a quantity of saw-dust strewed around, partly retained and partly obliterated the marks of a very late execution."

"As Dalgetty looked on this new object of terror, his principal guide suddenly twitched him by the skirt of his jerkin, and having thus attracted his attention, winked and pointed with his finger to pole fixed on the stockade, which supported a human head, being that, doubtless, of the late sufferer. There was a leer on the Highlander's face, as he pointed to this ghastly spectacle, which seemed to his fellow-traveller ominous of nothing good."

The battle between the Campbells and Montrose is most spiritedly given, but we can only quote one remarkable passage.

"Neither party would retreat an inch, while the place of those who fell (and they fell fast on both sides) was eagerly supplied by others, who thronged to the front of danger. A steam, like that which arises from a seething caldron, rose into the thin, cold, frosty air, and hovered above the combatants"

The death of Ranald, the Son of the Mist, must conclude our extracts: it is very striking, and whimsically contrasted by Dalgetty's comments. He is addressing his grandchild, a young savage.

"Kenneth," said the old outlaw, "hear the last words of the sire of thy father. A Saxon soldier, and Allan of the Red-hand left this camp within these few hours, to travel to the country of Caberfae. Pursue them as the bloodhound pursues the hart deer—swim the lake—climb the mountain—thread the forest—tarry not until you join them;" and then the countenance of the lad darkened as his grandfather spoke, and he laid his hand upon a knife, which stuck in the thong of leather which confined his scanty plaid. "No," said the old man, "it is not by thy hand he must fall. They will ask the news from the camp—say to them that Annot Lyle of the Harp is discovered to be the daughter of Duncan of Ardenvohr; that the Thane of Menteith is to wed her before the priest; and that you are sent to bid guests to the bridal. Tarry not their answer, but vanish like the lightning when the black cloud swallows it.—And now depart, beloved son of my best beloved! I shall never more see thy face nor hear the light sound of thy footstep—yet tarry an instant and hear my last charge—remember the fate of our race, and quit not the ancient manners of the Children of the Mist. We are now a struggling handful, driven from every vale by the sword of every clan, who rule in the possessions where their forefathers hewed the wood, and drew the water, to ours. But in the thicket of the wilderness, and in the mist of the mountain, Kenneth, son of Eurochil, keep thou unsoiled the freedom which I leave thee as a birth right. Barter it not neither for the rich garment, nor for the stone roof, nor the covered board, nor for the couch of down—on the rock, or in the valley, in abundance or in famine—in the leafy summer, and in the days of the iron winter—Son of the Mist be free as thy forefathers. Own no lord—receive no law—take no hire—give no stipend—build no hut—inclose no pasture—sow no grain;—let the deer of the mountain be thy flocks and herds—if these fail thee, prey upon the goods of our oppressors—of the Saxons and of the Gael who are Saxons in their souls, valuing herds and flocks more than honour and freedom. Well for us that they do so—it affords the broader scope for our revenge. Remember those who have done kindness to our race, and pay their services with thy blood, should the hour require it. If a Marhin shall come to thee with the head of the king's son in his hand shelter him, though the evening army of the slain were behind him; for in Glencoe and Ardnamurchan, we have dwelt in peace in the years that have gone by. The sons of Diarmid—the race of Darlinvaich—the riders of Menteith—my curse on thy head, child of the Mist, if thou spare one of those names, win the time shall offer for cutting them off! and it will come anon, for their own swords shall devour eachother, and those who are scattered shall fly to the Mt, and perish by its children. Once more, begone—shake the dust from thy feet against the habitation of men, whether banded together for peace or for war. Farewell, beloved! and may'st thou die like thy forefathers, ere infirmity, disease, or age shall break thy spirit—begone!—begone!—live free—require kindness—avenge the injuries of thy race."

The young savage stooped, and kissed the brow of his dying parent; but accustomed from infancy to suppress every exterior sign of emotion, he died without tear or adieu, and was soon far beyond the limits of Montrose's camp.

"Sir Dugald Dalgetty, who was presenturing the latter part of this scene, was very little edified by the conduct of MacEagh upon the occasion. I cannot think, my friend Ranald," said he, "that ye are in the best possible road for a dying man. Brms, onslaughts, massacres, the burning of suburbs are soldier's daily work, and justified by the necesy of the case, seeing that they are done in the course of duty; for burning of suburbs, in particular, it may be said that they are traitors and cut-throats to strongified towns. Hence it is plain, that a soldier is professionally peculiarly favored by heaven, seeing that we may hope for salvation, although we daily commit actions of so great violence. But then, Ranald, in all services of Europe, it is the custom of the dying soldier not to vaunt him of such doings, or to recommend them to his fellows; but, on the contrary, to express contrition for the same, and to repent, or have repented him, some comfortable prayer; which, if you please, will intercede with his Excellency's chaplain therefor on your account. It is otherwise no point of my duty to put you in mind of those things; only it may be for the ease of your conscience to depart me like a Christian, and less like a Turk, than you are to be in a fair way of doing.

"The only answer of the dying man—(for as such Ranald MacEagh might now be considered)—was a request to be raised to such a position that he might obtain a view from the window of the Cade. The deep frost mist which had long settled upon the top of the mountains, was now rolling down each rugged glen and gully, where the craggy ridges shewed their black and irregular outline, like desert islands rising above the ocean of vapour. "Spirit of the Mist!" said Ranald MacEagh, "called by our race, our father, and our preserver—receive into thy tabernacle of clouds, when this pang is over, him whom thine have so often sheltered." So saying, he sunk back into the arms of those who upheld him, spoke no further word, but turned his face to the wall for a short space.

"I believe," said Dalgetty, "my friend Ranald will be found in his heart to be little better than a heathen," And he renewed his proposal to procure him the assistance of Dr. Wishheart, Montrose's military chaplain; "a man," said Sir Dugald, "very clever in his exercise, and who will do execution on your sins in less time, than I could smoke a pipe of tobacco."

"Saxon," said the dying man, "speak to me no more of thy priest—I die contented. Hadst thou ever an enemy against whom weapons were of no avail—whom the ball missed, and against whom the arrow shivered,—and whose bare skin was as impenetrable to sword and dirk as thy steel garment?—Heardst thou ever of such a foe?"

"Very frequently, when I served in Germany," replied Sir Dugald "There was such a fellow at Ingolstadt; the was proof both against lead and steel. The soldiers killed him with the butts of their muskets."

"This impassable foe," said Ranald, without regarding the Major's interruption, "who has the blood dearest to me upon his hands—to this man I have bequeathed agony of mind, jealousy, despair, and sudden death,—or a life more miserable than death itself. Such shall be the lot of Allan of the Red-hand when he learns that Annot weds Menteith; and I ask no more than the certainty that it is so, to sweeten my own bloody end by his hand."

"If that be the case," said the Major, "there's no more to be said; but I shall take care as few people see you as possible, for I cannot think your mode of departure can be at all creditable or exemplary to a Christian army." So saying, he left the apartment, and the Son of the Mist soon after breathed his last."

We shall not prolong this review by any further remarks of our own. These works are so far above the class to which in name they belong, that all critics have consented to consider them in the light of a much more elevated kind: it is thus that their defects have been viewed with the jealousy of historical blemishes, and their surprising merits ranked as belonging to the highest species of composition. They have been tried by the severest standard, and they have stood the test.

SCIENTIFIC.

"A boy, named John Young, residing in Newton-upon-Ayr, in Scotland, has constructed a singular piece of mechanism. A box, about three feet long, by two broad, and six or eight inches deep, has a frame and paper covering erected on it, in the form of a house. On the upper part of the box, are a number of wooden figures, about two or three inches high, representing people employed in those trades or sciences, with which the boy is familiar. The whole are put in motion at the same time, by machinery, within the box, acted upon by a handle, like that of a hand organ. A weaver

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upon his loom, with a fly-shuttle, uses his hand and feet, and keeps his eye upon the shuttle, after it passes across the web. A solder, sitting with a sailor at a publichouse table, fills a glass, drinks it off, then knocks on the table, upon which a old woman opens a door, makes her appearance, and they retire. Two shoemakers, upon their stools, are seen, the one beating leather and the other sewing shoe. A cloth dresser, a stone cutter, cooper, a tailor, a woman churning and one teasing wool, are all at work There is also a joiner sawing a piece of wood, ad two blacksmiths beating a piece o iron, the one using a sledge and the other a small hammer, a boy turning grindstone, while a man grinds an instiment upon it, and a barber shaving man, whom he holds fast by the nos with one hand. The boy is only about seventeen years of age, and since the bet of his mind could be first marked, his only amusement was working with a knife, and making little mechanical figres; this is the more extraordinary as he had no opportunity whatever of seing any person employed in a similar way. He was bred a weaver with his fathr, and since he could be employed at he trade, had no time for his favourite study, except after the work ceased, or during the intervals; and the onl tool he ever had to assist him was a pcket knife. In his earlier years, he prouced several curiosities on a smallerscale, but the above, his greatest work, o which he has devoted all his spare tme, during the last two years."

Description of the American Tar and Water Berner, invented by Mr. Samuel Norrey, of the United States.

The nventor, not unskilled in chemistry, and aware of the attraction of oxygen forcarbon, conceived it practicable to convert the constituents of water into fuel, by means of this affinity. Whatever may be the fact, chemically considered, the operation in various experiments promises to afford a convenient method of applying to use several of the most combustible substances not hitherto employed as fuel. By the process, which I shall briefly describe, *all carbonaceous fuids* may be conveniently burnt, and derive great force from their combination with the oxygen and hydrogen gases of water or steam, before or at moment of ignition.

"A tight vessel, cylindrically shaped, and placed horizontally, was first employed, containing resin, connected with a small boiler, by a pipe which entered one of its ends near the lower side, and extended nearly its length, having small apertures, over which were two inverted gutters, one over the other; the upper one longer than the other, intended to detain the steam in the resin, in its way to the surface. The resin being heated, *carburetted hydrogen gas* issued from the outlet or pipe inserted near the upper part of the vessel, and being ignited, afforded a small blaze about as large as that of a candle; but when the steam was allowed to flow, this blaze instantly shot out many hundred times its former bulk to the distance of two or three feet. It is presumed the steam was decomposed, and that carburetted hydrogen and carbonic oxide, or carbonic acid were produced, as the steam passed very near the hot bottom of the vessel.

"Another apparatus was constructed, consisting of two vessels, one within the other, having a cover common to both: the inner one to contain *tar*, (as a more convenient substance than resin) the outer vessel to contain water, which surrounds the other, and lies under its bottom; or in other words, this part of the apparatus consisted of a vessel of tar set into a vessel of boiling water. The tar vessel being riveted to the cover, holes are made though its sides, near to the cover, to allow the steam to pass in, and to act on its surface. The cover being secured on a safety valve, is provided for the steam vessel; and two cocks, one over the tar, the other over the water, (but both having communication with the eduction pipe, are fixed contiguously; the first has a tube, or is elongated to reach nearly to the bottom of the tar, which ascends this pipe when pressed on by the steam, and is driven forward into the eduction pipe, when the cock over the tar vessel is opened for its escape. When both cocks are opened, both tar and steam are emitted at once, and in mixture through the eduction pipe. In this tube (which is, for convenience furnished with two joints) is placed a large wire or metallic rod, which almost fills the tube, and is perforated obliquely, or zigzag, to increase the length of the passage, and to mingle the tar and steam more intimately. The gases or vapours issue from a small orifice at the end of the pipe; and being ignited by a little fire, into which it is directed, an intense and voluminous blaze is produced, and continues as long as the materials remain unexhausted. A hot brick, instead of the fire, answers the same purpose.

"The apparatus contained but about one quart of tar, (which must always be nicely strained) and it lasted an hour and a half; and the flame was sufficient to fill a common fire place, if not allowed to escape by violence up the chimney. Its force will be according to the elasticity of the steam. Probably a form of stove may be devised, wherein it may be used for the purposes of warmth, light, and cooking: and another apparatus to light streets. But this invention will be of more especial use, *as fuel for steam engines, applied to navigation.*"

Sea Clamm.— Among the coutribution to general knowledge, made by the historian of the expedition to Baffin's Bay, (Capt. Ross.) not the least in value, is his account of the instrument invented by himself, fo taking th soundings at any fathomable depth. The following is a description of the structure and operation of this machine, the *Sea Clamm*, as it has been "called by its inventor:—It is a hollow parallelogram of cast iron, (1 cwt.) 18 inches long, six by six, and four by five inches wide. A Spindle passes through it. to a joint of which the forceps are attached and kept extended by a joint bolt: when the bolt touches the ground the forceps act, and are closed by a cast iron weight slipping down the spindle, and keeping fast the contents till brought up for examination.

"By this instrument the deepest soundings ever reached in Baffin's Bay, were taken at 1050 fathoms; and it was ascertained that the bottom of the sea, like the land, was very mountainous. The mud was extremely soft: lat. 72. 23.

"The instrument came up completely, full containing about six pounds of mud, mixed with a few stones and some sand. Although this mud was a substance to appearance much coarser than that which we had before obtained, it was also of a much looser nature, and had in it no insects or organic remains: but a small star fish was found attached to the line below the point marking 800 fathoms. The instrumeut took 27 minutes to descend the whole distance, When at 500 fathoms, it descended at the rate of one fathom per second, and when near 1000 fathoms down, it took one second and a half per fathom."

It took an hour "for all hands" to get it up again from this prodigious depth, and the result of the experiments, by the self-registering thermometer which it took down, proved that the water was colder in proportion as as it became deeper. The temperature at 660 fathoms was 25 and a half; at 400, 28; at 200, 29; and 100, 30.

M. Henderstrom has discovered, in New Siberia, the claws of a bird measuring each a yard in length; and the Yakuts assured him, they had frequently, in their hunting excursions met with skeletons, and even feathers of this bird, the quills of which were large enough to admit a man's arm. This is a strong fact in support of the tradition, that the earth was formerly inhabited by giants; for men not exceeding ourselves in stature would have been helpless against birds of prey of this magnitude. Captain Cook mentions having seen a monstrous bird's nest in New Holland, on a low sandy island in Endeavour River, with trees upon it; and an incredible number of sea fowl; he found also an eagle's nest with young ones, which he killed, and the nest of some other bird, of a most enormous size; it was built with large sticks upon the ground, and was no less than 26 feet in circumference, and two feet eight inches high.

A species of silicious fossil wood was found by a Serjeant of Artillery, who accompanied Captain Sabine, near the top of a hill in Hare Island, on the west coast of Greenland, lat. 70d. 26m, It had been a part of the trunk of a pine tree, about four inches in diameter. The hill is in the interior of the island, about four miles from the shore, and is considerably more than 900 feet above the level of the sea, being higher than an intermediate hill, the elevation of which was ascertained barometrically.

THE LOTTERY TICKETS.*

To gay Lutetia's dirty, prating city,
Men, women, children, all are wondrous witty;
The very barber, when he tugs your nose,
Will point an epigram, or sport *bona mots*;
Nay, arrant fools delight in Attic fun,
And hinge their oracles upon a pun.

Come, ye who learn futurity from others,
Who fee a juggler, or have faith in *Brothers*—
Who read in *Stars* what states are doomed to fall,
Or count on sudden riches at Guildhall,—
Do listen, for a moment, to my song,
I'll try to make it neither dull nor long.

The *Petites Maisons*, then, contained a wight,
Whose powers of reason were in wretched plight,
Yet, as the story went, he oft foretold,
What numbers in the wheel would turn to gold.
The tatter'd miser and the spendthrift gay,
Besieg'd the poor man's cell the live-long day.

A brace of damsels, squeezing through the rest,
One morning, thus preferred their fond request:
"Good reverend Sir, we ask but for a *terne*,
Some twenty thousand francs—nay—look not stern—
Name but the numbers destined to come forth,
And *solid* gratitude shall own thy worth.

O tell us, tell us, precious, pretty fellow!
What cyphers may be changed to rouleaus yellow."
"I'll have them," said the seer, "but, let me think,—
Abracadabra—get you pen and ink,—
Put down eleven first—then thirty-four—
And last, though not the least, put down four score.

Then chew and swallow each her bit of paper,
And round this magic circle dance and caper."
All this was done in twinkling of an eye,—
"What next, what next? th' impatient ladies cry.
The prophet coolly drew it Now!
Sure as you live, your numbers will come out."

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* From an anecdote mentioned by Mercier in his *Tableau de Paris*.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	1	0	00
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's,	none. per hhd.			
BEETLENUT, white Malny,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50	0	00
Malabar Red,	Bombay Candy.	60	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	35	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	80	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S.md of 42 seers	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	30	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "			
CANVAS, Bengal,	none			
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat mad of 42 seers	63	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	00
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md of 42 seers	65	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	61	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	16	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	19	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie, garbled,	Cd. of 21 Md.	58	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	23	0	00
Plate,	" "	24	0	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil,	"			
CORDAGE,	per cwt.	28	0	00
Patent,	" "			
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	220	0	00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Limree Wudwan,	no demand,	195	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Kutch,		200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Maugrole & Pore	none	180	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cwt. of 2 maunds.	30		00
Ditto boiled		35	0	00

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sorte	Surat maund	40	0	
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto,	"			
GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund	35	0	
GHEE, Cauphy,	per Bombay maund	7		
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cwt. of 4 mds. or 521 lbs.	51	0	
GRAM, Surat,	per Cy. of 8 Parah	26	0	
Bowaugur, & Goga,	" "	24	0	
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	10	0	
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	60	0	
Cambuge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		110	0	
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	16	0	
GUNPOWDER,	per lb.	2	0	
GUNNEE, Palle,	per 100	13	2	
Ditto Bags,		10	2	
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	90	0	
Ghauny,	per Ditto	80	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	70	0	00
HATS, good,	each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Md of 44 seers	12	0	00
INDIGO,	none			
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	42	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, 4 a 10,	per cwt			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	10	0	00
Scantlings,	" per cwt.	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10	3	00
Sheet,	" "	10	2	00
Red,	" "	12	0	00
White,	" "	11	0	00
China,	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	4	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	1	00
MUHJEET,	Surat md.			
Mocha,	" "	7	0	00
Bussorah,	" "	4	2	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	68	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	0	50
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4	0	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5	2	00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	40	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	per lb.			
Black	" "	00	1	10
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,	" "	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	138	0	00
Blatecole,		142	0	00
Eastern,	"	136	0	00
PEEPUL,	per S. maund	7	0	00
Mool,	per ditto	9	2	00
PITCH,	per lb.	0	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	99	0	00
RICE, Bengal, sort,	per Bag	9	0	00
Ditto Dehulled 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	40	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, Lac,				
SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods				
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	15	0	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md	14	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Burnoch 1 sort		12	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum,	per Gallon			
STEEL, in Tubs,	per cwt.	12	0	00
Bundle,	" "	13	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	2	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	2	0	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	1	2	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	0	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel			00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cwt.	5	0	00
TIN PLATES, I. C.	per " box	5	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,		none.		
TURPENTINE,	per " barrel			
Spirits,	per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	per Surat Candy	37	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	per lb.	2	1	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	0	50
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	per " dozen	30	0	00
Port,	" "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumbosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	32	0	00
Ditto Red,		34	0	00
Prussia, White,		36	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	217		00
German Crowns,	per 100	218		00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	475	0	00

Remittance to Eng'and at six months 2 2 per Rupee

Freight to England, nominal 4 £. per Ton.
Louse Freight 5 £.

Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 109 per 100 Sicca on Madras.

The Shipment of Sugar to Europe still continues and some Receipts also about to be Shipped to Market.